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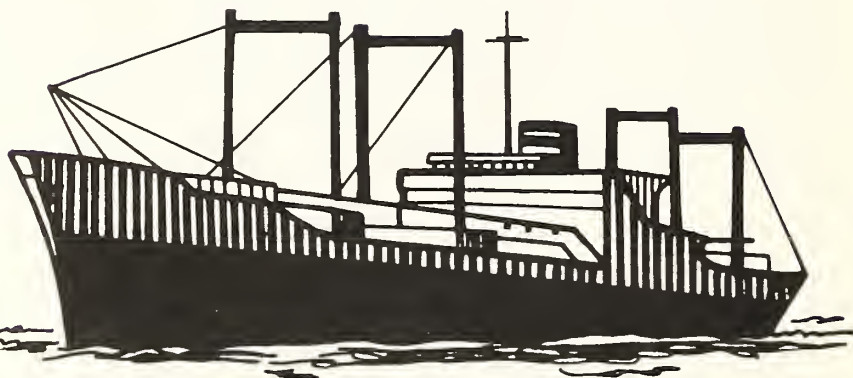
AUGUST 1967

# FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES

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- Export Highlights
- Commercial and Government Program Highlights
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- Trade Statistics, July-May 1966/67

Published Monthly by Economic Research Service U. S. Department of Agriculture

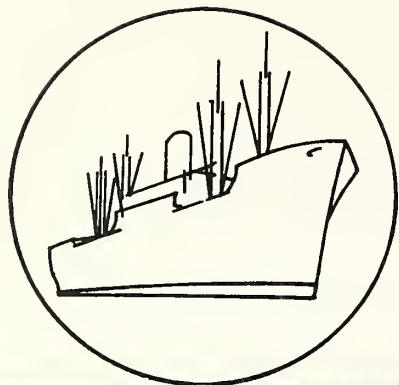
Table 1.--U.S. exports: Value of total and agricultural exports including specified Government-financed programs 1/ and commercial (dollar) sales, by commodity, averages 1955-59 and 1960-64, annual 1965-67

Year ending June 30	Animals and products	Cotton, excluding linters	Wheat and flour	Feed grains: excluding rice	Milled rice	Fruits and vegetables	Tobacco, unmanu- factured	Other	Total agricultural	Nonagricul- tural commodities	Total exports, all commodities
Average:											
1955-59 -											
Total	609	685	709	373	107	437	344	210	3,818	13,900	17,718
Commercial	422	399	240	231	57	329	310	196	2,512		
Programs	187	286	469	142	50	108	34	14	1,306		
1960-64 -											
Total	655	717	1,196	664	155	705	387	255	5,150	16,293	21,443
Commercial	551	545	400	540	80	589	331	230	3,679		
Programs	104	172	796	124	75	116	56	25	1,471		
Annual:											
1964/65 -											
Total	818	584	1,240	940	203	1,125	395	349	6,097	20,200	26,297
Commercial	667	419	249	864	134	439	360	307	4,400		
Programs	151	165	991	76	69	164	35	42	1,697		
1965/66 1/ -											
Total	777	386	1,402	1,351	220	1,224	395	430	6,681	22,220	28,901
Commercial	669	262	465	1,237	160	1,087	305	385	5,065		
Programs	108	124	937	114	60	137	90	45	1,616		
July-March:											
1965/66 -											
Total	591	315	1,009	2,990	168	918	333	327	5,024	16,091	21,115
Commercial	522	246	344	923	127	825	264	299	3,921		
Programs	69	69	665	67	41	93	69	28	1,103		
1966/67 -											
Total	2,528	424	1,038	2,912	219	935	429	328	5,179	17,706	22,885
Commercial	474	323	537	768	136	857	355	299	4,115		
Programs	54	101	501	144	83	78	74	29	1,064		
Monthly:											
1965/66 -											
July	64	35	118	114	24	92	40	31	548	1,664	2,212
August	69	15	105	90	7	74	41	31	459	1,702	2,161
September	62	29	114	91	10	53	51	33	485	1,649	2,134
October	72	38	112	106	17	113	51	44	587	1,825	2,412
November	63	46	93	125	33	152	39	40	652	1,820	2,472
December	71	56	100	120	21	149	40	36	648	1,928	2,576
January	59	36	98	98	25	92	35	35	506	1,599	2,105
February	58	31	118	111	15	90	38	35	520	1,744	2,264
March	73	29	151	135	16	103	38	42	619	2,160	2,779
April	60	22	139	132	15	93	36	30	552	2,006	2,558
May	66	27	123	111	21	108	42	33	550	2,018	2,568
July-May	717	364	1,271	1,233	204	1,119	372	395	6,126	20,115	26,241
1966/67 -											
July	56	18	121	91	30	69	39	29	490	1,907	2,397
August	60	40	144	121	6	83	39	29	571	1,744	2,315
September	55	40	138	115	15	64	49	34	569	1,888	2,457
October	59	35	150	87	17	125	49	37	621	2,035	2,656
November	67	60	117	120	22	164	42	62	698	1,895	2,593
December	52	72	104	101	29	131	39	67	632	2,057	2,689
January	51	57	96	88	36	101	36	37	532	1,985	2,517
February	63	54	75	83	30	101	35	43	514	1,946	2,460
March	62	48	93	105	34	97	38	34	552	2,049	2,601
April	61	34	90	89	25	101	39	38	524	2,157	2,681
May	67	49	92	78	24	110	42	40	544	2,154	2,698
July-May	653	507	1,220	1,078	268	1,146	447	410	6,247	22,017	28,264

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Includes donations through voluntary relief agencies not separately reported by the Bureau of the Census. 3/ Less than \$50,000.

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# FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES

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## Digest

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U.S. Agricultural Exports Reach Another Record Level in 1966/67 (see page 6). Agricultural exports reached an estimated \$6,778 million in 1966/67, exceeding those of 1965/66 by 2 percent. Cotton and tobacco exports increased sharply, and contributed substantially to the record level for 1966/67. Oilseeds and products, and vegetables and preparations made smaller gains. Exports of animals and animal products, fruits and preparations, and grains and preparations declined.

\* \* \* \* \*

Recent Trends in P.L. 480 and Other U.S. and Global Economic Assistance Programs (see page 13). Total public and private assistance to the less-developed countries from the developed countries reached an estimated record high of \$11 billion in 1965. The United States continued to supply about half the total. In the 1956-65 period, food aid accounted for about 44 percent of all U.S. net economic assistance and one-fourth of the total net flow of economic assistance from the 17 developed countries to the developing countries. Private and public assistance from the donating countries as a group represented about 1 percent of their national income in 1965. In the future, developed countries are expected to put more emphasis on the development of the agricultural sector in the less-developed countries. However, the less-developed countries must bear the major responsibility for developing their own economies and should be encouraged to give higher priority to the development of their agricultural sectors.

\* \* \* \* \*

First-Quarter 1967 U.S. Export and Import Prices Up (see page 33). Prices of 12 leading U.S. export commodities during the year and quarter ending March 31, 1967, averaged 5.5 percent above the corresponding period a year earlier. Prices of 9 leading import commodities increased 3.1 percent compared with the earlier year and 1.7 percent compared with the earlier quarter. The prices of all but 4 commodities were up in the annual series, while the prices of 14 commodities were up and those of 7 commodities were down in the quarterly series.

\* \* \* \* \*

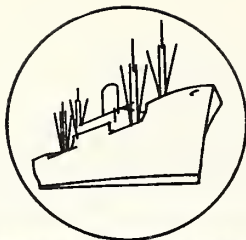
Exports to the European Economic Community July-May 1966/67 (see page 36). U.S. agricultural exports to the European Economic Community totaled \$1,414 million during July-May 1966/67, 5 percent below those of July-May 1965/66, but 12 percent above those of July-May 1964/65. For the 11-month period, non-variable-levy commodities accounted for the largest share, totaling \$898 million, up 12 percent from \$800 million in the like months of 1965/66. Variable-levy commodities, which totaled \$516 million during July-May 1966/67, declined one-fourth from \$688 million during the same months of July-May 1965/66.

\* \* \* \* \*

Commercial and Government Program Export Highlights for July-March 1966/67 (see page 39). Increased dollar exports accounted for all of the rise in U.S. exports of farm products in July-March 1966/67 to \$5,178.7 million from \$5,023.7 million a year earlier. Substantial increases in dollar shipments of wheat and flour, tobacco, and cotton more than offset sharp drops in commercial exports of feed grains and dairy products. Exports under Government-financed programs declined \$38.4 million to \$1,064.0 million. Declines in shipments under the sales for foreign currency program and in foreign donations were partially offset by an increase of more than one-third in long-term dollar credit sales and a rise of over one-fourth in barter shipments.

\* \* \* \* \*

U.S. Agricultural Imports: July-May 1966/67 (see page 47). U.S. agricultural imports in July-May 1966/67 increased 1 percent to \$4,089 million from the same period of a year earlier. The increase was due entirely to larger imports of supplementary products, as they increased 9 percent to \$2,439 million. Meats and meat products, dairy products, sugar, and fruits and vegetables accounted for most of the increase in supplementary imports. Primarily because of a 17 percent decline in coffee imports, complementary product imports were down 10 percent to \$1,650 million.



## SPECIAL in this issue

U.S. AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS REACH ANOTHER RECORD LEVEL IN 1966/67

by  
Joseph R. Corley<sup>1/</sup>

Agricultural exports from the United States in 1966/67 eased past the previous year's record level by 2 percent, reaching an estimated \$6,778 million (table 2). Sharp increases in shipments of cotton and tobacco, supported by smaller gains in oilseeds and products, and vegetables and preparations were sufficient to more than offset declines in animals and animal products, fruits, and grains.

Commercial sales for dollars rose to an estimated \$5.4 billion from \$5.1 billion in 1965/66 -- an increase of 6 percent. This \$300 million increase in commercial sales accounted for all of the increase in agricultural exports and compensated for the \$200 million decline in exports under Government-financed programs. A substantial rise in exports under the CCC credit sales program may result in total credit sales of more than \$400 million in fiscal year 1966/67 compared with less than \$300 million in the previous year.

June 1967 exports were estimated at \$532 million, 4 percent below those of June 1966. This decline was attributed to the lower exports of fruits and vegetables, grains and preparations, and oilseeds and products. Cotton and tobacco exports were higher in June 1967 than in the preceding June. Among the animals and animal products, June exports of hides and skins were below those of June a year earlier; poultry and dairy products were up slightly. Exports of grains and preparations were down \$65 million from the \$267 million in June 1966. Wheat, wheat flour, and corn accounted for most of the decline; exports of rice were higher. Exports of oilseeds and products dropped 2 percent from June 1966. Cotton exports more than doubled and tobacco exports were 69 percent higher than those in June 1966.

### Animals and Animal Products

U.S. exports of animals and animal products were \$720 million in the year that ended June 30, 1967, 8 percent below the \$779 million of 1965/66. This overall drop reflected the declines in dairy products, fats, oils, and greases, and poultry products.

Dairy products accounted for most of the decline in exports of animals and animal products during July-June 1966/67 and were nearly one-third lower than in 1965/66. Most of the decline occurred in exports of nonfat dry milk. As of July-May, exports of nonfat

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Table 2.--U.S. agricultural exports: Value by commodity,  
July-June 1965/66 and 1966/67

Commodity	July-June		Change
	1965/66	1966/67	
	-- <u>Million dollars</u> --		<u>Percent</u>
Animals and animal products:			
Dairy products .....	174	123	-29
Fats, oils, and greases .....	203	188	-7
Hides and skins .....	139	151	+9
Meats and meat products .....	115	120	+4
Poultry products .....	72	64	-11
Other .....	76	74	-3
Total animals, etc. ....	779	720	-8
Cotton, excluding linters .....	386	553	+43
Fruits and preparations .....	327	318	-3
Grains and preparations:			
Feed grains, excluding products ...	1,346	1,152	-14
Rice, milled .....	222	296	+33
Wheat and flour .....	1,402	1,309	-7
Other .....	85	100	+18
Total grains, etc. ....	3,055	2,857	-6
Oilseeds and products:			
Cottonseed and soybean oils .....	189	155	-18
Soybeans .....	734	763	+4
Protein meal .....	219	241	+10
Other .....	82	90	+10
Total oilseeds, etc. ....	1,224	1,249	+2
Tobacco, unmanufactured .....	395	557	+41
Vegetables and preparations .....	170	174	+2
Other .....	341	350	+3
Total exports .....	6,677	6,778	+2

1/ June estimated.

dry milk were 321 million pounds, compared with 707 million pounds in July-May 1965/66. Butter exports also dropped sharply, falling to 335,000 pounds from 6.5 million in July-May 1965/66. These precipitous declines occurred in 1966/67 because U.S. supplies available for export were down considerably from a year earlier during the first half of 1966/67. However, in the third and fourth quarters, production of fluid milk and manufactured dairy products increased. Third- and fourth-quarter exports of dairy products surpassed those of the first and second quarters, with fourth-quarter estimated exports surpassing those of fourth-quarter 1965/66 (table 3).

Exports of fats, oils, and greases contributed further to the decline in total exports of animals and animal products -- falling to \$188 million -- 7 percent below 1965/66. They have followed a pattern similar to that of dairy products. In the first quarter of 1966/67, exports of fats, oils, and greases were about 17 percent below those of first-quarter 1965/66; but by the fourth quarter, they were about the same as the corresponding quarter of 1965/66. The rise during the latter quarters resulted from lower prices for lard and tallow, and larger production due to increased hog slaughter. As a result, July-May exports of fats, oils, and greases totaled 2.1 million pounds, up 3 percent from the 2.0 million pounds in 1965/66. However, due to the lower prices, value was down to \$172 million from \$188 million in July-May 1965/66.

Poultry product exports in 1966/67 were 11 percent lower than in 1965/66. This decline resulted from smaller exports of fresh and frozen chickens and turkeys. Increased production in Western Europe -- especially the Netherlands and West Germany -- has resulted in surplus supplies in, and increased exports from, these countries. Because of increased competition in the world poultry market, U.S. exports have been at a lower level than in the previous fiscal year.

Exports of hides and skins reached \$151 million in 1966/67 -- 9 percent above the total for 1965/66. Exports for July-May totaled nearly 19 million units, about 1.4 million higher than the exports in 1965/66. Favorable prices for hides and skins have encouraged increased exports since 1965/66. The May 1966 average export unit price was \$8.44, compared with \$6.78 for May 1967.

Meat and meat product exports in 1966/67 were about 4 percent higher than such exports in 1965/66, reaching \$120 million. Beef and veal exports in July-May 1966/67 were down over \$2 million from July-May 1965/66, but increased pork exports were more than offsetting, rising \$4 million above last year's total for the like months. In addition, variety meats were up \$3 million. The increase in pork exports reflected the increased hog slaughter since the beginning of the second quarter of 1966/67.

#### Cotton

During 1966/67, our cotton exports rose sharply to meet record-high demand in the foreign Free World countries, and to help replenish foreign stocks. Cotton exports advanced sharply during the first three quarters of 1966/67, but tended to weaken somewhat in the last quarter. However, cotton exports for the year were 43 percent higher than in 1965/66. Japan, Taiwan, Republic of Korea, Canada, and Italy were the largest markets in 1966/67, and as of July-May had received over half of U.S. cotton exports. Because of a slower rate of activity in the textile industry, some downturn in demand for cotton has occurred in other West European countries.

#### Fruits and Preparations

U.S. exports of fruits and preparations declined 3 percent to \$318 million in 1966/67 from the \$327 million of the year earlier. The export value of nearly all categories of fruits and preparations has declined, with the exception of fruit juices. Canned

Table 3.--U.S. agricultural exports: Value by commodity, quarterly 1965/66 and 1966/67 <sup>1/</sup>

Commodity	July-September		October-December		January-March		April-June 2/		Total	
	1965/66	1966/67	1965/66	1966/67	1965/66	1966/67	1965/66	1966/67	1965/66	1966/67
-- Million dollars --										
Animals and animal products:										
Dairy products .....	54	29	42	20	42	30	36	45	174	123
Fats, oils, and greases .....	53	44	52	49	48	45	50	50	203	188
Hides and skins .....	25	37	33	37	39	41	42	36	139	151
Meats and meat products .....	27	29	34	33	29	30	26	29	115	120
Poultry products .....	17	16	25	21	16	12	14	15	72	64
Other .....	20	16	19	19	17	18	19	20	76	74
Total animals, etc. ....	196	171	205	178	190	176	187	195	779	720
Cotton, excluding linters .....	79	98	140	167	96	158	71	130	386	553
Fruits and preparations .....	96	92	86	79	70	69	74	78	327	318
Grains and preparations:										
Feed grains, excluding										
products .....	295	326	351	308	343	277	356	241	1,346	1,152
Rice, milled .....	41	52	71	68	57	100	53	75	222	296
Wheat and flour .....	337	402	305	352	367	263	393	272	1,402	1,309
Other .....	18	17	19	22	24	27	25	34	85	100
Total grains, etc. ....	691	798	747	770	791	667	827	623	3,055	2,857
Oilseeds and products:										
Cottonseed and soybean oils ..	62	39	47	33	45	39	37	45	189	155
Soybeans .....	101	96	271	302	167	184	194	180	734	763
Protein meal .....	34	50	68	65	62	63	55	63	219	241
Other .....	23	32	27	20	12	12	20	26	82	90
Total oilseeds, etc. ....	220	216	413	420	285	298	306	314	1,224	1,249
Tobacco, unmanufactured .....	100	145	150	191	84	93	62	127	395	557
Vegetables and preparations ....	37	36	43	50	41	40	50	47	170	174
Other .....	74	75	103	95	88	94	77	86	341	350
Total exports .....	1,492	1,630	1,887	1,951	1,645	1,597	1,653	1,600	6,677	6,778

<sup>1/</sup> Summation of columns may not equal totals due to rounding.<sup>2/</sup> June estimated.

fruits increased in quantity but the total value of exports was slightly below that of 1965/66 due to lower prices. For example, the quantity of fruit cocktail shipped was up 20 percent, while the value was up only 8 percent during July-May 1966/67 from the like months in 1965/66.

Among fresh fruits, the quantity of grapes, lemons, and limes shipped was down by 5 percent from July-May 1965/66. However, because of increased unit export values (the export unit value of grapes increased from 9 cents to 10 cents; lemons and limes from 8 cents to 9 cents), their total export value was up 5 percent. Other factors affecting the decline in fruit exports included larger production in other countries. Italy reported a record apple and pear crop, while larger supplies of citrus were available from South Africa, Australia, and Brazil.

### Grains and Preparations

Feed grain exports from the United States were 14 percent below the \$1,346 million in 1965/66. The smaller quantity of corn exports accounted for most of the decline, and there was also a substantial drop in barley and oat exports. Exports in the first quarter of the fiscal year started off at a higher level, exceeding exports of the previous year's first quarter by 11 percent. However, beginning with the second quarter, feed grain exports dropped below the level of 1965/66. For the first half of 1966/67, feed grain exports were 2 percent below the first half of 1965/66. In the second half, feed grain exports dropped 26 percent below the corresponding months of 1965/66.

Several factors explain the reduction that took place in feed grain exports in 1966/67. The 1966 feed grain crop was down slightly (1 percent) from the year-earlier crop. The carryover from 1965 was lower and domestic consumption continued at the near-record level of 1965/66. Average prices received by farmers for corn in April 1967 were 7 cents higher per bushel than in April 1966. The export price per bushel of corn at Baltimore averaged \$1.53 for October-March 1966/67, up 11 percent from the \$1.38 in October-March 1965/66.

Corn exports for July-June dropped about 22 percent below the \$931 million in 1965/66. In combination with these domestic price factors, there has been a general overall improvement in feed grain supplies in the European countries and increased export competition from Argentina, South Africa, France, Yugoslavia, Brazil and Mexico. Grain sorghum exports partly offset the declines in corn, oats, and barley. For July-June, sorghum exports reached \$360 million, 22 percent higher than July-June 1965/66.

U.S. exports of wheat and wheat flour totaled an estimated \$1,309 million, down 7 percent from \$1,402 million in 1965/66. Wheat grain accounted for practically all of this total, and was 7 percent lower than 1965/66. Wheat flour was down 1 percent. Based on exports from July through May 1966/67, wheat shipments declined to Western Europe, Yugoslavia, and Turkey, while gains were shown to the Latin American countries, the North African area, Japan, Pakistan, Philippines and Korea. Exports of wheat to India were off, but increased rice and coarse grain exports partly offset this decline.

U.S. exports of wheat and wheat flour during the first half of 1966/67 were 12 percent higher than those during the first 6 months of 1965/66, and totaled \$774 million. However, during the second half of the year, wheat and flour exports dropped rather sharply, and were 30 percent below the value of wheat and flour exports of January-June 1965/66.

Rice exports in July-June 1966/67 improved considerably, reaching \$296 million -- 33 percent above total rice exports in 1965/66. Viet-Nam was the largest market for U.S. rice exports, receiving more than one-third of the total. Exports to Viet-Nam increased substantially from 1965/66, rising 140 percent. Exports to India and to the



European Economic Community were each up about \$8 million. Rice shipments to Japan declined sharply, falling to \$15 million in 1966/67 from \$39 million a year earlier.

### Oilseeds and Products

U.S. exports of oilseeds and products rose slightly (2 percent) in 1966/67 from those of a year earlier, and totaled \$1,249 million. Exports of soybeans, which accounted for the major share (61 percent), were up 4 percent -- reaching \$763 million. Soybean shipments are seasonal in nature, and in the first quarter of 1966/67 total soybean exports were \$96 million. In the second quarter, they reached \$302 million. Only in the last quarter did soybean exports drop to a level below the corresponding quarter in 1965/66. Japan continued to be the largest customer for our soybean exports and in 1966/67 received an estimated 24 percent of the U.S. soybean exports. The EEC countries (especially West Germany) were also a large market for soybeans.

In addition to the increase in soybean exports, protein meal was up 10 percent, reaching \$241 million in 1966/67. Western Europe was a major market for our protein meal exports.

Cottonseed and soybean oil exports declined 18 percent to \$155 million in 1966/67. However, the drop in cottonseed and soybean oils occurred during the first three quarters of the fiscal year, when exports were 18 percent lower than in the first three quarters of 1965/66. In the fourth quarter of 1966/67, vegetable oils increased to the highest quarterly level of 1966/67, reaching \$45 million, 21 percent more than in the fourth quarter of 1965/66. Of vegetable oil exports, soybean oil accounted for the largest share. Cottonseed oil supplies starting August 1, 1966, were about one-third below year-earlier supplies, and at the lowest level since 1950/51. Increased exports of soybean oil in the recent months of 1966/67 probably resulted from slightly lower prices and reduced supplies of other substitutable oils.

### Tobacco

U.S. exports of unmanufactured tobacco reached an estimated \$557 million for July-June 1966/67, 41 percent above those of fiscal 1965/66. Several factors tended to stimulate U.S. tobacco exports during the year. United Nations' sanctions against tobacco from Rhodesia -- usually one of the principal contributors to the tobacco export market -- limited the supplies available to European markets. The high quality of flue-cured varieties increased demand for U.S. tobacco. Tobacco exports under Government programs were also higher.

Based on July-May data, the value of flue-cured tobacco exports accounted for 81 percent of the 1966/67 total value for tobacco exports, compared with 78 percent during the preceding year. The value of flue-cured tobacco exports increased 45 percent from 1965/66, while quantity was up 37 percent.

### Vegetables and Preparations

Exports of vegetables and preparations were estimated at \$174 million, slightly higher than in 1965/66, when they were \$170 million. Canned vegetables declined slightly because of reduced exports of asparagus and tomato preparations. Fresh vegetable exports -- mostly lettuce -- declined also. However, substantial increases in exports of dried beans and peas were sufficient to more than offset declines, resulting in an overall increase. Dried beans were up one-third from July-May 1965/66, and dried peas increased about one-fifth.



Table 4.--U.S. agricultural exports: Value by commodity, fiscal years 1961-67

Commodity	Year ending June 30						
	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967 1/
	-- Million dollars --						
Animals and animal products:							
Dairy products .....	131	128	154	203	216	174	123
Fats, oils, and greases .....	175	172	148	215	244	203	188
Hides and skins .....	83	84	79	82	100	139	151
Meats and meat products .....	80	79	87	118	110	115	120
Poultry products .....	77	101	70	78	67	72	64
Other .....	67	63	67	77	71	76	74
Total animals, etc. ....	613	627	605	773	808	779	720
Cotton, excluding linters .....	937	663	491	670	584	386	553
Fruits and preparations .....	254	282	280	274	289	327	318
Grains and preparations:							
Feed grains, excluding							
products .....	531	697	731	818	940	1,346	1,152
Rice .....	135	133	164	215	204	222	296
Wheat and flour .....	1,151	1,286	1,158	1,518	1,240	1,402	1,309
Other .....	57	58	76	65	64	85	100
Total grains, etc. ....	1,874	2,174	2,129	2,616	2,448	3,055	2,857
Oilseeds and products:							
Cottonseed and soybean oils .....	148	160	173	160	258	189	155
Soybeans .....	344	374	441	509	598	734	763
Protein meal .....	45	66	116	112	178	219	241
Other .....	60	36	47	61	82	82	90
Total oilseeds, etc. ....	597	636	777	842	1,116	1,224	1,249
Tobacco, unmanufactured .....	385	407	378	421	395	395	557
Vegetables and preparations .....	127	136	163	164	154	170	174
Other .....	159	217	255	308	303	341	350
Total exports .....	4,946	5,142	5,078	6,068	6,097	6,677	6,778
1/ June estimated.							



## SPECIAL in this issue

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RECENT TRENDS IN PUBLIC LAW 480 AND OTHER U.S. AND  
GLOBAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

by  
Frank D. Barlow, Jr., and Susan A. Libbin <sup>1/</sup>

### SUMMARY

The United States and other developed countries are giving more emphasis to international agricultural development in their economic assistance programs. Food and fiber aid under Public Law 480 has been a principal form of U.S. foreign assistance. During 1956-65, P.L. 480 aid totaled \$12 billion net, accounting for 44 percent of all U.S. net economic assistance and 25 percent of the total net flow of economic assistance from the 17 developed countries to the developing countries. Since food aid is such an important part of the total flow of resources from the developed to the less-developed countries, greater attention is being given to its coordination with the overall assistance programs.

Food aid from sources other than the United States has been less, but important. Canadian food aid averaged about \$12 million annually in the early 1960's, but recently was increased to about \$60 to \$70 million. The United Nations' World Food Program was extended 3 years (1966-68), with a target set at \$275 million, compared with the initial 3-year program goal of \$100 million.

During 1962-64, the United States supplied 45 percent of the total capital committed by donor countries to improve the agricultural sector in the developing countries. In recent years, the United States has increased its capital aid to foreign agricultural development.

The total flow of public and private economic assistance to the less-developed countries reached a record high, an estimated \$11 billion, in 1965. The United States continued to supply about half the total. Most of the increase in economic assistance in 1965 resulted from a rise in private capital flows, primarily from the United States. Multilateral aid flows also increased in 1965.

In 1965, total public and private assistance from 16 donor countries as a group represented 1 percent of their national income. U.S. aid as a percentage of national income was just under 1 percent.

The developed countries are expected to place more emphasis on the development of the agricultural sector of less-developed countries in future aid programs. However, the donor countries also recognize that the less-developed countries must bear the major

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responsibility for developing their economies and should be encouraged to give higher priority to the development of their agricultural sectors. In fact, "self-help" provisions are a prime requisite to receiving food aid under the new U.S. food aid law.

## INTRODUCTION

Agricultural commodity assistance, primarily under Public Law 480, has been an important form of assistance to the developing countries for a number of years. The United States is the principal supplier of food aid, but other donor nations are giving increasing attention to the food problems of less-developed countries and to means of helping them to meet their food needs and develop their agriculture. The 16 donor countries of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) gave major consideration to this issue at the Fifth Annual Meeting, in July 1966, to evaluate the effectiveness of donor aid programs.

This article reviews recent trends in P.L. 480 assistance in relation to other types of agricultural and economic assistance from bilateral and multilateral sources. It also relates the magnitude of economic assistance programs of donor countries to their national incomes and appraises trends in the foreign economic assistance programs of the United States and other donor countries.

## ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

The major responsibility for increasing agricultural production and reducing the critical food deficits in the developing countries lies with the countries themselves. However, the developed countries can provide assistance to promote agricultural development.

Donor governments and the international agencies provide assistance to agriculture in three forms: commodities, capital, and technical aid.

### P.L. 480 Compared With Other Assistance Programs

P.L. 480 programs provide assistance through shipment of agricultural commodities. From 1954 (when the program started) through 1966, agricultural commodities shipped under P.L. 480 totaled \$15.7 billion. Another \$2.2 billion in food and fiber aid was exported under Mutual Security and AID programs. 2/ Under the Title I, P.L. 480, program commodities are sold to the recipient through usual marketing channels for foreign currencies instead of dollars. Approximately two-thirds of the foreign currencies collected by the United States are disbursed to the recipient government or to private enterprise for economic development projects. Of this assistance, two-thirds is in the form of loans to foreign governments. Most of the remaining foreign currencies are reserved for U.S. uses and common defense purposes within the recipient country. Under Sections 402 and 550 of the old Mutual Security Program, surplus agricultural commodities also were sold for foreign currencies, and most of the currencies were granted to the recipient for development. In most cases, the use of Title I commodities has had more impact on the recipient country than the use of foreign currency grants and loans.

Of the other P.L. 480 programs, Title II commodity grants and Title III food donations remained at about the same level during the last decade. Title IV exports under long-term dollar credits have increased steadily since the first shipments in 1962. 3/

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2/ The Mutual Security Program was discontinued in 1961 and since then food shipments under AID programs are being phased out.

3/ Under the new P.L. 480 legislation of November 1966, Titles I and IV were combined into Title I and Titles II and III were combined into Title II.



P.L. 480 has been important in the overall U.S. aid program (tables 5 and 6). The value of P.L. 480 shipments, minus the foreign currencies used for U.S. purposes and common defense and net of loan repayments, totaled \$12 billion during 1956-65, \$1.7 billion less than the actual value of commodities exported. This net P.L. 480 aid, along with net food and fiber aid under Mutual Security, accounted for almost half the total U.S. net economic assistance during the period. The ratio was somewhat lower in 1965 due to the drop in food aid and the increase in overall U.S. assistance. A further comparison of P.L. 480 to total U.S. aid in terms of grant and loan authorizations indicates that over a fourth of both total U.S. loans and grants were authorized under P.L. 480 assistance during 1958-65 (table 7). P.L. 480 local currency loans have increased relative to P.L. 480 local currency grants, following the same general pattern of all U.S. aid programs in recent years.

U.S. food and fiber aid also has been a significant share of the total flow of economic assistance from all donor countries (table 6). During 1956-65, this form of aid represented over a fourth of the net public economic aid from the developed to the less-developed countries.

Since food aid represents such a large proportion of the total flow of development resources from the developed to the less-developed countries, it is appropriate that greater attention be given to its coordination with long range foreign economic development planning. In commenting upon the new Food for Peace program, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Dorothy H. Jacobson said:

Under the new program, food aid will be coordinated more closely with overall assistance programs. American farm commodity programs will be influenced by assistance needs. This imposes a great responsibility on the Secretary of Agriculture, who must "determine the agricultural commodities and quantities thereof available for disposition ... and which may be included in the negotiations with each country," as well as to make decisions on acreages and prices that will influence American farm production. The departments and agencies involved in this great coordinated effort will have to work together more closely than ever before. 4/

During the last 5 years, net P.L. 480 assistance ranged from \$1.3 to \$1.6 billion annually, while food aid from sources outside the United States totaled less than \$100 million annually. The United States is encouraging other donor countries to share more of the burden of food assistance. Food aid outside the United States has been very small. However, Canada recently increased its food aid program, the World Food Program was expanded, and the developed countries negotiated a new food aid program.

#### Bilateral Food Aid From Other Countries

In recent years, Canada has been the only country outside the United States that has given bilateral food assistance on a regular basis. A few other countries, such as France and Australia, supply food aid occasionally. 5/ For example, France provided Tunisia with \$1 million of food aid in 1956 and Morocco with \$0.8 million in 1961. Australia granted several Asian countries a total of \$23 million of food commodities during 1952-62 and \$8 million in 1965.

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4/ Jacobson, Dorothy H., Assistant Secretary for International Affairs. From paper, Agriculture and Food Aid, presented at the 44th Annual Agricultural Outlook Conference, U.S. Dept. Agr., Washington, D.C., Nov. 14, 1966.

5/ For more detail, see Barlow, Frank D. Jr., and Susan A. Libbin, The Role of Agricultural Commodity Assistance in International Aid Programs, ERS-Foreign 118, March 1965, pp. 14-18.

Table 5.--Net disbursements of U.S. agricultural commodity assistance, by type of program, 1956-65

Year	Public Law 480											
	Title I foreign currencies						Mutual Security/AID					
	Grants	Loans to gov- ernment	Loans to private enter- prise	Other net 1/	Title II exports	Title III exports	Title IV exports	Ocean transportation 2/	Total P.L. 480	Foreign currency loans and grants 3/	Other net 1/	Total Mutual Security
												Total P.L. 480 & Mutual Security
----- Million dollars -----												
1956 ..	12	60	---	490	109	187	---	8	866	386	65	452 1,318
1957 ..	62	142	---	614	61	175	---	30	1,084	233	10	243 1,326
1958 ..	99	234	2	359	77	160	---	34	965	234	-89	145 1,100
1959 ..	86	221	21	327	60	111	---	32	858	175	-72	103 961
1960 ..	76	264	16	556	94	124	---	36	1,166	142	-33	109 1,275
1961 ..	160	443	26	190	187	151	---	63	1,220	121	16	137 1,357
1962 ..	306	320	15	232	149	180	41	68	1,311	87	-83	4 1,315
1963 ..	382	383	15	336	171	157	52	75	1,571	37	-46	-9 1,562
1964 ..	532	596	38	-7	106	172	98	73	1,608	18	-21	-3 1,605
1965 ..	333	532	24	-5	101	162	135	75	1,357	13	-17	-5 1,352
Total ..	2,048	3,195	157	3,092	1,115	1,579	326	494	12,006	1,446	-270	1,176 13,182

1/ Differences between the total foreign currencies acquired from the sale of commodities and disbursements.

2/ Payment for transporting commodities under Titles II, III, and IV.

3/ Gross basis.

Source: Dept. of Commerce, Foreign Grants and Credits; and Dept. of Treasury, Semi-annual Report of the National Advisory Council on International Monetary and Financial Problems.



Table 6.--Net U.S. agricultural commodity aid compared with total net U.S. economic assistance and bilateral economic assistance from 17 donor countries, 1956-65

Year	Agricultural commodity aid <u>1/</u>			U.S. economic aid (public)	Total bilateral economic aid <u>2/</u> (public)	Agricultural commodity aid as a percentage of total U.S. and world		
	Public Law 480	Mutual Security	Total			P.L. 480	All commodity aid	
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
	866	452	1,318	1,926	3,129	45	28	69
1956 .....								
1957 .....	1,084	243	1,326	2,033	3,550	53	30	65
1958 .....	965	145	1,110	2,358	4,198	41	23	47
1959 .....	858	103	961	2,265	4,197	38	20	42
1960 .....	1,166	109	1,275	2,545	4,499	46	26	50
1961 .....	1,220	137	1,357	3,203	5,493	38	22	42
1962 .....	1,311	4	1,315	3,349	5,793	39	22	39
1963 .....	1,571	-9	1,562	3,557	6,188	44	25	44
1964 .....	1,608	-3	1,605	3,188	5,973	50	27	50
1965 .....	1,357	-5	1,352	3,503	6,271	39	22	39
Total ...	12,006	1,176	13,182	26,927	49,291	44	24	49
Average .	1,201	117	1,318	2,792	4,929	43	24	47

1/ Includes economic grants and loans of local currencies under Sections 402 and 550 of the Mutual Security Program and Public Law 480 Title I, and P.L. 480 Title II, Title III foreign donations, Title IV, and net assistance, or the difference between the local currencies collected and disbursed under Title I and MSA. U.S. Dept. Commerce, Foreign Grants and Credits; and U.S. Treasury Dept., Report of the National Advisory Council on International Monetary and Financial Problems.

2/ Bilateral economic aid from 17 developed countries (see table 11 for list of countries). U.S. and total economic aid from Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, The Flow of Financial Resources to the Less-Developed Countries, 1956-63, 1964; and Development Assistance Efforts and Policies, 1966 Review, Sept. 1966.

Table 7.--Relative share of P.L. 480 grants and loans in total U.S. economic assistance net authorizations, 1958-66 <sup>1/</sup>

Program	Year ending June 30										
	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	Estimated		
	----- Million dollars -----										
GROSS GRANTS											
Mutual Security/AID .....	1,203	1,291	1,302	1,305	1,180	954	808	904	1,368		
P.L. 480 2/ .....	432	395	543	711	727	878	868	539	515		
Title I (for. currency grants) ..	(47)	(107)	(309)	(232)	(287)	(267)	(252)	(113)	---		
Other grants 3/ .....	23	19	97	88	217	284	229	452	521		
Total grants .....	1,658	1,705	1,942	2,104	2,124	2,166	1,905	1,896	2,404		
P.L. 480 as percentage of grants (%):	26	23	28	34	34	41	45	29	21		
GROSS LOANS											
Mutual Security/AID .....	417	626	564	707	1,329	1,343	1,328	1,122	1,297		
Export-Import Bank .....	506	704	283	876	396	455	531	772	787		
P.L. 480 4/ .....	287	438	490	456	680	722	745	882	1,088		
Title I (for. currency loans) ..	(284)	(438)	(490)	(456)	(629)	(645)	(627)	(702)	(690)		
Other loans .....	---	5/	5/	---	243	206	67	117	20		
Total loans .....	1,210	1,768	1,337	2,039	2,648	2,727	2,671	2,893	3,192		
P.L. 480 as percentage of loans (%)	24	25	37	22	26	26	28	30	34		
TOTAL GROSS GRANTS AND LOANS .....											
Grants as percentage of total (%) ...	2,868	3,473	3,279	4,143	4,772	4,845	4,576	4,789	5,596		
Loans as percentage of total (%) ...	58	49	59	51	45	44	42	40	43		
P.L. 480 grants and loans as per- centage of total (%) .....	42	51	41	48	55	56	58	60	57		
	25	24	32	28	29	33	35	30	29		

<sup>1/</sup> Agency for International Development, U.S. Overseas Loans and Grants, Obligations and Loan Authorizations.<sup>2/</sup> Includes exports under Titles II and III (donations) valued at Commodity Credit Corporation cost plus ocean freight.<sup>3/</sup> Includes capital subscriptions to international agencies, other multilateral contributions, Peace Corps, etc.<sup>4/</sup> Includes Title IV exports.<sup>5/</sup> Less than \$500,000.

Although the Canadian government allocates funds for food assistance, Canada does not have a regular legislative aid program. Canadian food aid to the less-developed countries totaled \$171 million during fiscal 1951-66. 6/ Most of the aid was wheat and flour shipped to Asian countries, primarily India. Recently, the government expanded its bilateral aid program from around \$12 million annually in the early 1960's to commitments of \$30 million in fiscal 1966 and \$62 million in 1967. A major share of this increased aid was to meet emergency needs of India. Until 1964, food aid accounted for about 10 to 15 percent of Canada's total economic assistance program.

#### The Expanded World Food Program 7/

In 1963, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations initiated an experimental 3-year program of multilateral food assistance. The program was designed to provide \$100 million in commodities, services and cash to meet emergency food needs and to help implement projects for economic and social development in the less-developed countries. By the end of December 1965, over 80 developed and less-developed nations had pledged \$94 million toward the program's goal.

The World Food Program (WFP) was extended 3 years, 1966-68, to a target of \$275 million, more than double the original program. By the end of April 1967, over 70 countries had pledged \$216 million toward the program's goal. The United States will pledge matching contributions of commodities up to \$92 million, and since August 1966 has matched cash pledges with commodities. Since the other countries have pledged less than anticipated, the total U.S. commodity pledge cannot be used. Thus, the actual resources available to the WFP through April totaled \$167 million. Canada is the second largest donor, contributing \$28 million or 10 percent of the goal.

#### New Food Aid Arrangement for Grains

At the conclusion of the Kennedy Round trade negotiations, the participating countries agreed on the provisions to be incorporated into a new World Grain Arrangement. The countries will provide 4.5 million tons of grain annually as food aid to the developing countries over a proposed 3 years. Of the exporting countries, the United States will provide 1.9 million tons, or 42 percent of the total; Canada will provide another 11 percent; Australia, 5 percent; and Argentina, 1 percent. The six EEC countries as a group will contribute another 1 million tons, or 23 percent of the total. The remaining importing countries to provide grain aid are the United Kingdom, Switzerland, Sweden, Denmark, Norway, Finland, and Japan. Other countries are expected to contribute. Contributions will be primarily wheat, although feed grains may be included. This multilateral effort to provide grain as food aid enables the United States to share the burden of food aid with the other developed nations. 8/

In addition to providing food aid, donor countries and international agencies provide capital to help finance projects in agriculture. Although the bulk of capital assistance to the developing countries is directed toward projects outside the agricultural sector, donors are becoming more aware of the need to increase their capital aid to agriculture and related industries.

#### Capital Assistance to Agriculture

During 1962-64, commitments of capital aid to agriculture from donor governments and multilateral agencies totaled \$1.5 billion. 9/ Bilateral commitments accounted for

6/ Reports from the Canadian Embassy, the Food and Agriculture Organization, and "Canada's Wheat Aid Shows Big Jump," Foreign Agriculture, March 20, 1967, p. 4.

7/ Progress reports from the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Committee on Commodity Problems, Consultative Subcommittee on Surplus Disposal.

8/ Schnittker, John A., "The Kennedy Round: Three Years of Trade Negotiations," Foreign Agriculture, June 5, 1967.

9/ Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, Development Assistance Committee, Development Assistance Efforts and Policies, 1966 Review, Sept. 1966, p. 79.

two-thirds of the total. The share of capital aid specifically allocated to agriculture was approximately 6 percent of the total \$26.4 billion of public aid committed to the less-developed countries during 1962-64, as indicated below:

Commitments	Bilateral	Multilateral	Total
<u>Million dollars</u>			
Capital aid to agriculture ..	1,050	496	1,546
Other commitments .....	20,891	4,004	24,895
Total commitments .....	21,941	4,500	26,441
<u>Percent</u>			
Capital aid to agriculture as a percentage of total commitments .....	5	11	6

The statistics tend to underestimate the magnitude of capital assistance that benefits agriculture in the less-developed countries. Program aid to agriculture is particularly difficult to classify, because of its interrelationship to assistance provided to other sectors of a country's economy. The agricultural sector benefits from investments in transportation, power development, and social and economic infrastructure development. Also, the aggregate assistance to other sectors often releases local resources that may be allocated to agricultural development.

During 1962-64, capital aid to agriculture was directed primarily to: (1) the development of land and water resources and soil conservation, (2) agricultural industries, and (3) land settlement (table 8). These areas received 30, 10, and 7 percent, respectively, of the total official assistance committed to agriculture. Other important agricultural projects receiving capital assistance were the agricultural development banks; processing, marketing, and storage facilities; and rural development.

The United States was the principal supplier of capital assistance to agriculture, contributing 45 percent of the total bilateral capital committed to that sector in the less-developed countries. Most U.S. commitments went to Latin America, mainly Brazil, Mexico, and Colombia. France, Germany, and the United Kingdom were the other major donors of assistance. Almost all French and British assistance to agriculture was concentrated in Africa, while two-thirds of German aid was divided evenly between Asia and Africa. Canada's expanded food aid program has been supplemented by increasing amounts of capital assistance to agriculture in developing nations. For example, Canada recently provided such assistance to Ghana, India, Pakistan, Ecuador, Thailand, Malaysia, and other countries.

The largest share of multilateral capital aid to agriculture went to Latin America, mainly Mexico, Argentina, and Chile. Asia received a third, and only 19 percent of all multilateral aid was allocated to Africa.

A breakdown of all capital project aid provided by the developed countries and multilateral agencies to the less-developed countries in 1963 shows that only 12 percent of the funds were allocated to agriculture, fishery, and forestry (table 9). Transportation and communications received 28 percent; industry, 22 percent; and energy resources, 21 percent. Social infrastructure received about the same share as the agricultural sector.



Table 8.--Public commitments of capital assistance to agriculture by project and region, 1962-64 <sup>1/</sup>

Project and region	Bilateral			Multilateral			Share of total
	United States	France	Germany	United Kingdom	Other	Total	
					IDA	2/ : 3/ : Other	Bilateral and multilateral
							Percent
<u>PROJECTS</u>							
Land & water devel. & soil conservation	46.9	1.6	106.5	19.7	0.7	175.4 54.3 138.5 102.9 295.7	471.1 30
Agricultural indus.	52.2	4.8	31.2	3.6	46.8	138.6 17.1 --- 3.7 20.8	159.4 10
Land settlement ....	24.0	1.4	---	42.8	---	68.2 39.0 --- 0.3 39.3	107.5 7
Agric. devel. banks	66.5	1.1	---	3.3	---	70.9 25.0 3.0 --- 28.0	98.9 6
Processing, mktg. & storage .....	58.2	3.5	---	1.6	0.9	64.2 12.3 --- 13.8 26.1	90.3 6
Rural development ..	58.4	9.1	13.5	0.9	0.1	82.0 --- --- --- 82.0	5
Misc. not specified	134.2	196.5	12.0	17.5	25.8	386.0 --- --- 10.1 10.1	396.1 26
Other .....	30.5	1.7	13.8	13.1	5.4	64.5 23.4 6.4 45.9 75.7	140.2 10
Total .....	470.9	219.7	177.0	102.5	79.7	1,049.8 171.1 147.9 176.7 495.7	1,545.5 100
<u>REGIONS</u>							
Europe .....	5.9	---	52.0	0.1	---	58.0 --- 20.0 --- 20.0	78.0 5
America .....	341.2	3.6	1.5	3.0	3.2	352.5 171.1 3.6 43.7 218.4	570.9 37
North & Central	112.3	3.6	0.4	3.0	---	119.3 93.0 --- 15.6 108.6	227.9 15
South .....	228.9	---	1.1	---	3.0	233.2 78.1 3.6 31.7 109.8	343.0 22
Africa .....	28.5	215.4	60.7	83.8	1.3	389.7 --- 2.8 94.1 96.9	486.6 32
Asia .....	95.3	---	62.8	12.0	49.6	219.7 --- 121.5 38.8 160.3	380.0 25
Middle East ....	26.7	---	31.0	6.7	---	64.4 --- 3.0 --- 3.0	67.4 4
South Asia ....	68.6	---	7.1	---	43.2	118.9 --- 118.5 --- 118.5	237.4 15
Far East .....	---	---	24.7	5.3	6.4	36.4 --- 38.8 38.8	75.2 5
Other .....	---	0.7	---	3.6	25.9	30.2 --- --- 30.2	---
Total .....	470.9	219.7	177.0	102.5	80.0	1,050.1 171.1 147.9 176.6 495.6	1,545.7 100
Share in total flow :	30	14	11	3	10	68	11 10 11 32 100

<sup>1/</sup> Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, Development Assistance Committee, "Food Problems of Less-Developed Countries and Their Implications for Assistance Policy," July 1966.

<sup>2/</sup> Inter-American Development Bank.

<sup>3/</sup> International Development Association.



Table 9.--Public commitments of capital project aid, 1963 1/

Project	Bilateral				Multilateral								Bilateral and multi-lateral	Share of total
	United States	Germany	France	United Kingdom	Other OECD	Total	IBRD	IDA	IDB	Other	Total			
	----- Million dollars -----													Percent
Transportation & communications	274	93	60	22	94	543	190	163	14	42	409	952	28	
Industry .....	158	211	28	10	144	551	110	11	56	15	192	743	22	
Energy resources	299	81	58	12	62	512	99	39	32	6	176	688	21	
Social infra-structure .....	178	23	161	26	7	395	---	8	8	12	28	423	13	
Agric., forestry & fishing .....	115	48	57	17	13	250	24	38	84	8	154	404	12	
Other .....	25	6	---	55	19	105	---	---	23	---	23	128	4	
Total .....	1,049	462	364	142	339	2,356	423	259	217	83	982	3,338	100	

1/ Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, The Flow of Financial Resources to Less-Developed Countries, 1956-63, 1964.

In recognition of the growing food crisis in the developing countries, the United States is increasing its capital assistance to agriculture. The Agency for International Development (AID) plans to provide \$746 million to assist agriculture in fiscal 1968, more than a quarter of all AID programs. <sup>10/</sup> This amount is almost 50 percent more than the \$504 million allocated to agriculture in 1967 and almost double the 1966 level. AID funds will be used to help finance U.S. exports of fertilizers, expand fertilizer production in the less-developed countries, expand irrigation and water resources, finance initially farm credit systems, and improve agricultural transport and warehouse facilities. AID also will allocate \$20 million to family planning and \$7 million to nutrition and child feeding programs. AID assistance is contingent upon self-help measures taken by the recipient country.

France, the second largest donor of capital aid to agriculture during 1962-64, recently indicated that agriculture should have the highest priority in French assistance in the future. <sup>11/</sup>

### Technical Assistance to Agriculture

Technical assistance is the third way donors aid agricultural development. Such assistance includes supplying technicians and advisers to the developing countries and training participants from the recipient countries. In 1964, the developed countries sent more than 5,500 agricultural advisers to the less-developed countries, 15 percent of the total number of technicians provided by the DAC countries. <sup>12/</sup> The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) supplied another 1,500 personnel. In the same year, developed countries gave 5,200 scholarships to foreign students and trainees in agriculture, or just over 10 percent of the total bilateral scholarships extended. FAO provided about 402 scholarships. Most of the advisers and scholarship grants went to African countries. Technical aid to agriculture from private sources in the developed countries, particularly the United States, is substantial, but it is difficult to quantify.

The United States has increased its technical aid to agriculture in recent years. <sup>13/</sup> U.S. agricultural technicians financed by AID programs account for about a fifth of the total AID technical advisers, and about a fifth of the foreign participants sponsored by AID studied agriculture.

At its Fifth Annual Meeting in July 1966, the DAC emphasized the importance of the three forms of assistance to agriculture: commodities, capital, and technical aid. <sup>14/</sup> The donor governments were encouraged to increase all three forms to help promote agricultural development. The DAC also recommended that donor governments encourage the less-developed countries to place greater emphasis on the agricultural sector of their economies.

While there has been more emphasis on agricultural assistance in the last few years, the total flow of economic assistance and private capital to the less-developed countries also has increased.

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<sup>10/</sup> Agency for International Development, Proposed Economic Assistance Programs, FY 1968, May 1967, pp. 5 and 23.

<sup>11/</sup> Thorp, Willard, "World Food Requirements and Development Assistance," speech presented by the Chairman of the Development Assistance Committee to the Twentieth Annual Conference of the International Federation of Agricultural Producers, London, May 12, 1966, p. 6.

<sup>12/</sup> Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, op. cit., pp. 80-81.

<sup>13/</sup> Agency for International Development, Operation Report, Annual issues.

<sup>14/</sup> Statements by T. Kristensen, Secretary-General of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, and B. R. Sen, Director-General, of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, at the July 1966 meetings; and Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, op. cit., pp. 15, 77, 85, 135, and 141-2.

## GLOBAL ASSISTANCE REACHED PEAK IN 1965

The net flow of public economic assistance and private capital to the less-developed countries from 17 developed countries and the multilateral agencies reached an all-time high, an estimated \$11 billion, in 1965. <sup>15/</sup> This was a gain of 10 percent over the previous record \$10 billion reached in 1964 (table 10). The United States continued to supply approximately half the total flow of aid. Disbursements increased from all three sources--bilateral public, private, and multilateral--but the record of the private sector and multilateral agencies was the most significant in 1965.

The increase in economic assistance from donor countries between 1964 and 1965 was due primarily to a rise of 21 percent in private capital flows, which reached a record level of \$4 billion (table 11). The United States supplied most of this increase, with its outflow of private capital to the less-developed countries at a new high of \$1.7 billion.

Economic aid from public sources increased only 5 percent in 1965, reaching a new level of \$6.7 billion. The United States and Japan contributed the major increase. Almost the entire rise in U.S. public aid contributions was a recovery from a decline the preceding year, and the 1965 level barely exceeded the previous peak year of 1963. Public aid from France, the second largest donor, continued to decline from the peak reached in 1962. A number of small donors--such as Austria, Netherlands, and Belgium--reported sizeable increases in their foreign aid disbursements.

Multilateral assistance rose considerably in the last 5 years, increasing from 3 percent of the total aid flow in 1960 to 9 percent in 1965 (table 10). Since 1962, disbursements from the multilateral technical assistance and financial agencies to the developing countries have exceeded member contributions to these agencies. The increase in multilateral aid has been due primarily to the expanded role of new agencies, such as the International Development Association (IDA), the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), and the EEC agencies.

### Loans Increased Relative to Grants in 1965

Loans increased relative to grants in public assistance programs in 1965, continuing a trend which began in 1963. <sup>16/</sup> The share of net disbursements of loans in bilateral aid programs of donor governments increased from 20 percent in 1960 to about 44 percent in 1965. The United States and France, the principal donors of grants, continued to reduce their grant aid relative to loans. In 1965, the two countries committed two-fifths and four-fifths, respectively, of their total public aid in the form of grants. The U.S. shift to loans was partly due to closer government supervision of the aid funds used by recipients and stricter congressional requirements.

Although total public grants declined in 1965, technical assistance grants increased by 10 percent, bringing the technical aid component up from around 12 percent of the total bilateral public flow in 1962 to 17 percent in 1965. The United States and the United Kingdom accounted for the major share of the increase. It is estimated that technical assistance from private sources amounts to at least an additional \$700 million annually, compared with the approximately \$1 billion from public sources in 1965. <sup>17/</sup>

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<sup>15/</sup> Industrial or developed countries--Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, West Germany, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States, and Sino-Soviet Bloc; multilateral agencies--United Nations, World Bank and its affiliates, EEC, and Inter-American Development Bank.

<sup>16/</sup> Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, op. cit., pp. 31-32.

<sup>17/</sup> Ibid., pp. 94-95.

Table 10.--Net flow of bilateral economic assistance to less-developed countries and contributions to multilateral agencies compared with net multilateral assistance, 1961-65 1/

Assistance	1961	1962	1963	1964	Estimated 1965
----- Million dollars -----					
<u>Bilateral flows</u>					
Public .....	5,476	5,793	6,188	5,973	6,271
Private .....	2,975	2,368	2,601	3,136	3,704
Total .....	8,451	8,161	8,789	9,109	9,975
<u>Contributions to multilateral agencies <u>2/</u></u>					
Public .....	859	693	414	441	465
Private .....	268	247	-31	180	310
Total .....	1,127	940	383	621	775
<u>Total public and private flows</u>					
Public .....	6,335	6,486	6,602	6,414	6,736
Private .....	3,243	2,615	2,570	3,316	4,014
Total .....	9,578	9,101	9,172	9,730	10,750
Multilateral assistance (net)	253	412	721	790	977
Total bilateral and multi- lateral flows .....	8,520	8,566	9,504	9,923	10,972

1/ Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, The Flow of Financial Resources to Less-Developed Countries, 1956-1963, 1964; and Development Assistance Efforts and Policies, 1966 Review, Sept. 1966.

2/ Includes 15 OECD countries plus the Sino-Soviet Bloc and Australia.



Table 11.--Net flow of public economic assistance and private capital from principal donors to less-developed countries and multilateral agencies, average 1950-55, annual 1956-65

Country and type of aid	1950-55 : average	1956 :	1957 :	1958 :	1959 :	1960 :	1961 :	1962 :	1963 :	1964 :	1965 : estimate
----- Million dollars -----											
<u>Public economic aid 1/</u>											
United States .....	1,118	2,006	2,091	2,410	2,322	2,834	3,530	3,671	3,755	3,463	3,766
France .....	n.a.	647	819	884	835	848	943	977	851	831	757
United Kingdom .....	190	205	234	276	377	407	457	421	414	493	480
West Germany .....	53	161	297	278	325	343	615	450	424	423	427
Japan .....	10	96	92	285	150	98	108	88	140	116	244
Sino-Soviet Bloc .....	1	40	60	135	150	170	206	367	471	525	450
Other 2/ .....	n.a.	198	373	295	386	463	476	512	547	563	612
Total .....	1,901	3,353	3,966	4,563	4,545	5,163	6,335	6,486	6,602	6,414	6,736
<u>Private capital flow 3/</u>											
United States .....	608	1,230	2,009	1,275	954	1,042	1,099	818	880	1,297	1,748
France .....	n.a.	477	408	453	337	477	489	430	414	550	562
United Kingdom .....	n.a.	384	723	392	467	389	444	306	280	414	443
West Germany .....	48	275	248	242	474	274	219	182	165	268	278
Japan .....	n.a.	27	26	35	45	151	279	207	138	188	242
Other 2/ .....	n.a.	621	382	536	573	812	713	672	693	599	741
Total .....	1,600	3,014	3,796	2,933	2,850	3,145	3,243	2,615	2,570	3,316	4,014
<u>Total public &amp; private</u>											
United States .....	1,726	3,236	4,100	3,685	3,276	3,876	4,629	4,489	4,635	4,759	5,514
France .....	n.a.	1,124	1,227	1,337	1,172	1,325	1,432	1,407	1,265	1,381	1,319
United Kingdom .....	n.a.	589	957	668	844	796	901	727	694	907	923
West Germany .....	101	436	545	520	799	617	834	632	589	691	705
Japan .....	n.a.	123	118	320	195	249	387	295	278	304	486
Sino-Soviet Bloc .....	1	40	60	135	150	170	206	367	471	525	450
Other 2/ .....	n.a.	819	755	831	959	1,275	1,189	1,184	1,240	1,163	1,353
Total .....	3,501	6,367	7,762	7,496	7,395	8,308	9,578	9,101	9,172	9,730	10,750

1/ Includes financial and commodity grants and loans of more than 1 year and contributions to multilateral agencies, excluding the International Monetary Fund.

2/ Includes Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, and Switzerland. Switzerland estimated for 1963 and 1964.

3/ Includes direct and portfolio investment and export credits of 1 or more years and contributions to multilateral agencies.

Source: Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, The Flow of Financial Resources to Less-Developed Countries, 1956-1963, Dec. 1964; and Development Assistance Efforts and Policies, 1966 Review. Sept. 1966.



There also was a significant rise in technical assistance from multilateral agencies; however, the amount was still only about 10 percent of all technical aid expenditures in 1965.

### Aid Terms Hardened in 1965

In general, financial terms of economic assistance programs hardened in 1965, reversing the trend of the previous 3 years toward soft-term lending. The hardening of aid terms reflected higher interest rates, shorter grace periods, and shorter maturities. There was an appreciable hardening of financial terms of aid from the United States, long a prime example of a donor country with favorable aid terms. Average U.S. interest rates on loans increased from 2.5 percent in 1964 to 3.3 percent in 1965. This rate was still relatively low, compared with that of most other major donors. The average maturity of U.S. loans was reduced; however, the length of the repayment period in 1965 was still longer than in any other donor country except Canada.

As a rule, interest rates on AID loans are nominal for the first 10 years; thus the effects of higher U.S. interest rates on debt servicing by the developing countries will not be felt for some time. German and Italian loan terms also hardened in 1965. The terms charged on Italian loans are among the highest of the donor countries.

There was little change in the proportion of economic assistance that was tied or subject to limited procurement. In fiscal 1965, 92 percent of commodity procurement financed by AID was spent in the United States. 18/

### The 1 Percent Target

The Development Assistance Committee has recommended that member countries attain or exceed an aid target of 1 percent of their national incomes as recommended in 1964 by the United National Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD).

Table 12 shows the official, private, and total net flows from all DAC countries as a percentage of their national incomes for 1962-65. During that period, except in 1962, the percentage of the total flow from 16 donor countries as a group was approximately at the 1-percent target. However, only six countries (France, Belgium, Netherlands, Portugal, Switzerland, and United Kingdom) attained and in most cases exceeded the 1-percent target (fig. 1). French aid, which was declining, was still over 2 percent of national income in 1962-64. The United States was the only other country to come close to the target, with its total aid flows accounting for 0.99 percent of national income in 1965. The ratio of official flows to national income for all donor countries was 0.61 in 1965. Five of 16 countries, including France and the United States, exceeded this ratio, but only France reached the 1-percent target level. The ratio of private capital flows for all donors was only 0.39 percent in 1965, with eight countries exceeding this percentage. Only Switzerland and the Netherlands attained the 1-percent level. While the United States is the largest absolute donor of private capital to the less-developed countries, its flow of private capital as a percentage of national income in 1965 ranked below the ratio for all DAC countries.

Table 13 compares the same aid flows expressed as a percentage of gross national product. There is little change in the relative positions of the countries. However, the percentages generally are about 25 percent less than when national income is used as the denominator.

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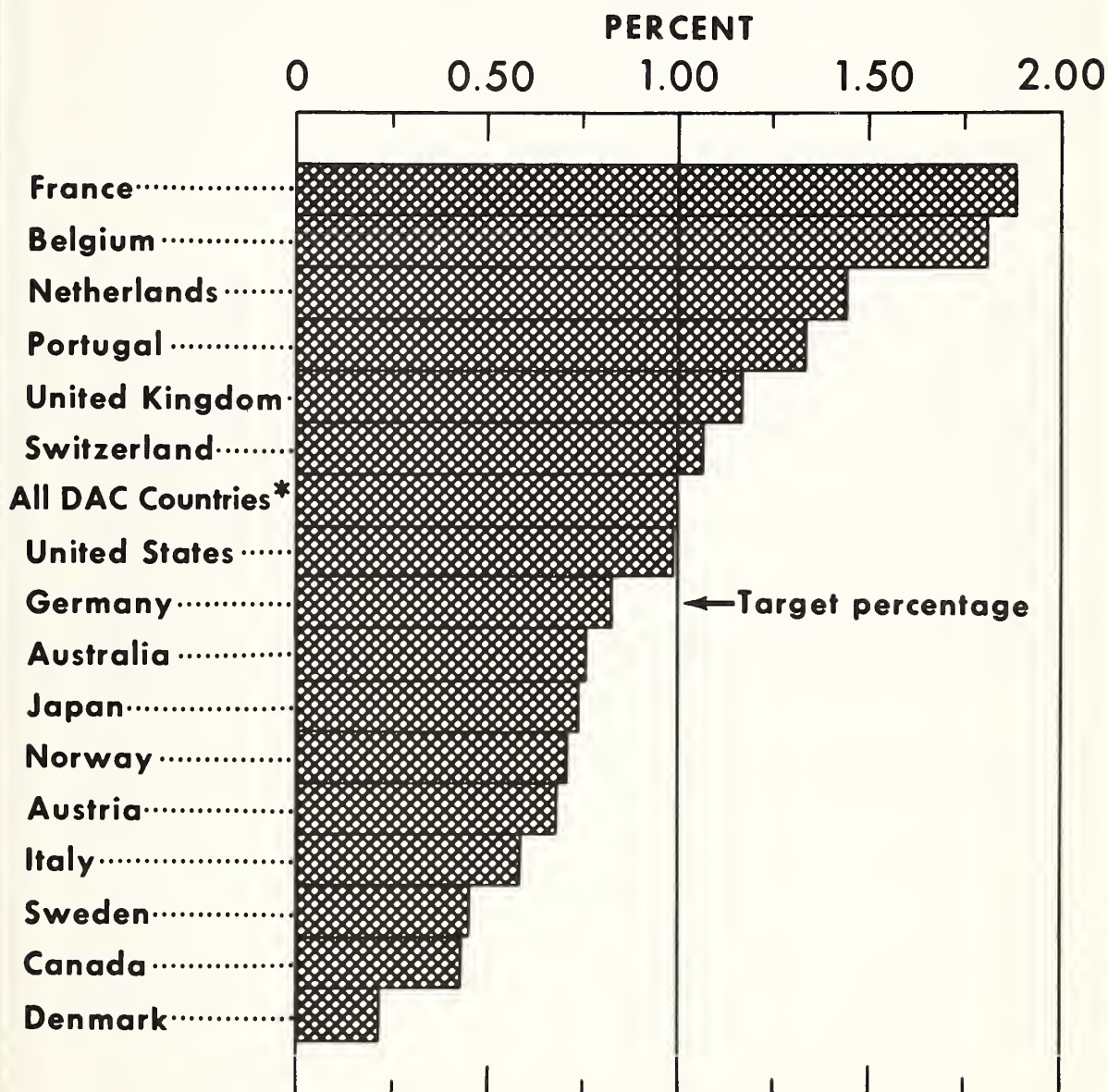
18/ Ibid., p. 118.

Table 12.--Net flow of public aid and private capital as a percentage of national income, 1962-65 <sup>1/</sup>

Donor country	Total official flow					Total private flow					Total official and private flows				
	1962	1963	1964	1965	1965	1962	1963	1964	1965	1965	1962	1963	1964	1965	1965
	----- Percent -----														
France .....	1.76	1.39	1.25	1.08	1.08	0.71	0.68	0.83	0.80	0.80	2.53	2.07	2.08	1.88	1.88
Belgium .....	0.77	0.83	0.68	0.91	0.91	0.47	0.86	0.76	0.90	0.90	1.24	1.69	1.44	1.81	1.81
Netherlands .....	0.83	0.32	0.35	0.38	0.38	0.48	0.92	0.57	1.05	1.05	1.30	1.24	0.92	1.44	1.44
Portugal .....	1.69	1.98	2.29	0.75	0.75	0.71	0.58	0.63	0.71	0.71	2.42	2.56	2.81	1.34	1.34
United Kingdom .....	0.64	0.60	0.67	0.61	0.61	0.47	0.40	0.56	0.56	0.56	1.11	1.00	1.22	1.17	1.17
Switzerland .....	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.05	1.65	1.68	0.92	1.02	1.02	1.42	1.74	0.97	1.07	1.07
United States .....	0.80	0.78	0.67	0.68	0.68	0.18	0.18	0.25	0.31	0.31	0.97	0.96	0.92	0.99	0.99
Germany .....	0.66	0.59	0.53	0.50	0.50	0.27	0.23	0.34	0.33	0.33	0.93	0.82	0.87	0.83	0.83
Australia .....	0.59	0.60	0.61	0.64	0.64	n.a.	n.a.	0.11	0.12	0.12	0.59	0.60	0.72	0.76	0.76
Japan .....	0.19	0.26	0.19	0.37	0.37	0.14	0.26	0.31	0.37	0.37	0.63	0.52	0.50	0.74	0.74
Norway .....	0.17	0.48	0.35	0.22	0.22	0.10	0.19	0.20	0.49	0.49	0.27	0.66	0.55	0.71	0.71
Austria .....	0.25	0.04	0.22	0.49	0.49	0.31	0.06	0.10	0.19	0.19	0.56	0.10	0.33	0.68	0.68
Italy .....	0.35	0.31	0.14	0.16	0.16	0.96	0.65	0.48	0.43	0.43	1.32	0.96	0.62	0.59	0.59
Sweden .....	0.16	0.18	0.24	0.25	0.25	0.16	0.24	0.25	0.20	0.20	0.32	0.42	0.48	0.45	0.45
Canada .....	0.19	0.32	0.39	0.34	0.34	0.19	0.11	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.38	0.43	0.48	0.43	0.43
Denmark .....	0.12	0.15	0.15	0.17	0.17	0.12	0.01	0.30	0.03	0.03	0.25	0.17	0.45	0.21	0.21
Average of above ..	0.75	0.70	0.62	0.61	0.61	0.32	0.29	0.35	0.39	0.39	1.07	0.99	0.97	1.00	1.00
Average excluding U.S. ....	0.68	0.60	0.56	0.53	0.53	0.50	0.43	0.48	0.48	0.48	1.18	1.03	1.03	1.00	1.00

<sup>1/</sup> Development Assistance Committee, Development Assistance Efforts and Policies, 1966 Review, July 1966.

# NET PUBLIC AID AND PRIVATE CAPITAL TO LESS-DEVELOPED COUNTRIES AS A PERCENTAGE OF NATIONAL INCOME, 1965



\*DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE COMMITTEE OF THE OECD.  
SOURCE: ORGANIZATION FOR ECONOMIC COOPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT.

Figure 1

Table 13.--Net flow of public aid and private capital as a percentage of gross national product, 1962-65 1/

Donor country	Total official flow				Total private flow				Total official and private flows			
	1962	1963	1964	1965	1962	1963	1964	1965	1962	1963	1964	1965
	----- Percent -----											
France .....	1.35	1.06	0.93	0.84	0.60	0.52	0.62	0.62	1.95	1.58	1.55	1.46
Belgium .....	0.61	0.66	0.54	0.74	0.37	0.68	0.60	0.72	0.99	1.33	1.14	1.44
Netherlands .....	0.67	0.26	0.29	0.32	0.39	0.75	0.47	0.88	1.06	1.01	0.76	1.21
Portugal .....	1.47	1.71	1.88	0.56	0.61	0.50	0.55	0.62	2.09	2.21	2.42	1.17
United Kingdom .....	0.52	0.49	0.54	0.49	0.38	0.33	0.45	0.45	0.91	0.81	0.99	0.94
Switzerland .....	0.22	0.05	0.05	0.04	1.39	1.41	0.77	0.86	1.61	1.47	0.82	0.90
Australia .....	0.64	0.67	0.68	0.70	n.a.	n.a.	0.13	0.13	0.64	0.67	0.80	0.83
United States .....	0.66	0.64	0.55	0.56	0.15	0.15	0.21	0.26	0.80	0.79	0.76	0.82
Germany .....	0.51	0.45	0.41	0.38	0.21	0.17	0.26	0.25	0.71	0.62	0.67	0.63
Japan .....	0.17	0.24	0.17	0.29	0.39	0.23	0.27	0.29	0.55	0.47	0.44	0.59
Austria .....	0.19	0.03	0.17	0.37	0.24	0.05	0.08	0.15	0.43	0.08	0.25	0.52
Norway .....	0.13	0.37	0.27	0.15	0.08	0.14	0.15	0.34	0.21	0.51	0.43	0.49
Italy .....	0.28	0.24	0.11	0.12	0.76	0.51	0.38	0.32	1.03	0.75	0.49	0.44
Sweden .....	0.13	0.15	0.19	0.20	0.13	0.19	0.20	0.16	0.26	0.34	0.38	0.34
Canada .....	0.14	0.24	0.29	0.25	0.15	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.29	0.32	0.36	0.32
Denmark .....	0.10	0.12	0.12	0.13	0.10	0.01	0.24	0.03	0.20	0.13	0.36	0.16
Average of above .....	0.60	0.53	0.50	0.49	0.26	0.22	0.28	0.31	0.80	0.75	0.78	0.80
Average, excluding U.S. ....	0.54	0.42	0.44	0.42	0.39	0.30	0.36	0.37	0.93	0.71	0.80	0.79

1/ International Monetary Fund, International Financial Statistics; and Development Assistance Committee, Development Assistance Efforts and Policies, 1966 Review, Sept. 1966.



According to the latest DAC report on development assistance, it appears likely that development aid from donor governments and multilateral agencies increased still further in 1966. <sup>19/</sup> Among major donors, the United States and the United Kingdom were expected to increase their bilateral disbursements in 1966, while a slight reduction was possible in French public aid.

Factors which might limit the expansion or maintenance of assistance programs in the near future are: (1) the sharp drop of new commitments in 1965 by donor countries to the less-developed countries, (2) a decline in private foreign capital investments in the developing countries, and (3) the dependence of the multilateral agencies on contributions from member countries. For the first time in 1965, aid commitments made by 16 DAC countries as a group to the less-developed countries failed to exceed the DAC countries' gross disbursements of assistance. Reductions in U.S. commitments of aid explained most of the drop in commitments made by all DAC countries in 1965. The decline in U.S. commitments between 1964 and 1965 was due mainly to a time lag in reporting.

For the last 2 years, private capital accounted for the greatest part of the increase in development assistance. Thus, a sudden drop in the flow of private capital could cause a substantial decline in the total aid flow. Many DAC countries have policies to encourage private investment in the less-developed countries, such as tax incentives, investment guarantee programs, and government-supporting services. The United States has the most comprehensive incentive program. Under its Investment Guarantee Program, which expanded substantially in 1965, U.S. investors have war and expropriation coverage in 73 less-developed countries. AID authorizes grants to private investors to help finance investment surveys. AID also makes loans to private investors. Future private investments will depend considerably on government policies both in the developing and the donor countries.

The growth in new commitments made by multilateral agencies to the developing countries has reached a point where almost all available funds have been earmarked to specific countries. Since the multilateral agencies generally do not make new commitments until funds are available for disbursement, their ability to expand operations will depend on future financial contributions from donor countries.

In view of the importance of assisting the less-developed countries to develop their agriculture, it is likely that the principal donor countries will place more emphasis on capital and technical assistance to agriculture in their future aid program. The United States and France, the major donors, already are expanding agricultural assistance of capital and technical help.

In the next few years, food and fiber aid under P.L. 480 will depend on conditions in foreign countries and U.S. supplies. It is perhaps significant, however, that in the last 5 years, food aid has been \$1.5 to \$1.6 billion. The new P.L. 480 law (November 1966) states that any agricultural commodity may be available for assistance programs after meeting all domestic needs and expectations for commercial exports. In recent years, surpluses of principal P.L. 480 commodities, such as grains, have declined. If U.S. commercial exports of agricultural commodities continue to increase at the rate of the last few years (commercial sales jumped from \$3.5 billion in fiscal 1963 to \$5.1 billion in 1966), it may be difficult to maintain the proposed level of P.L. 480 aid.

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<sup>19/</sup> Ibid.

The developed donor countries at the July 1966 meeting of the OECD Development Assistance Committee recognized that the less-developed countries must bear the major responsibility for developing their agricultural and industrial sectors. The new Food for Peace bill of 1966 emphasizes the "self-help" principle of encouraging the recipient countries to give greater attention to agricultural development. The law states that the United States will use food aid ". . . to encourage economic development in the developing countries, with particular emphasis on assistance to those countries that are determined to improve their own agricultural production." Before a recipient is eligible for food aid, the United States must consider the extent to which the country is undertaking self-help measures, including: (1) development of marketing, storage, and distribution facilities; (2) development of farm supply industries; (3) expansion of educational and research activities; (4) implementation of government policies favorable to the expansion of agricultural production; and (5) allocation of land resources to the production of needed food crops rather than nonfood crops, especially nonfood crops in world surplus. Self-help measures are written into every new P.L. 480 agreement.

The DAC members consider agriculture and other forms of economic assistance only as interim aid to help the countries during their crucial period of development when food and capital needs are greatest. The developed countries feel that agricultural and other assistance can make a significant contribution, if the assistance is coordinated within a country's development program, and if the recipient country takes the necessary measures to promote its own development.



## SPECIAL in this issue

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### FIRST-QUARTER 1967 U.S. EXPORT AND IMPORT PRICES UP

Prices (unit values) of 12 leading U.S. export commodities during the year and quarter ending March 31, 1967, averaged 5.5 percent higher than during the corresponding period a year earlier (see table 14). Prices of 9 leading U.S. import commodities were also up but not by as much as export prices. The import prices increased 3.1 percent for the year and 1.7 percent for the quarter. Export and import prices combined were up 4.6 percent from the earlier year and 4.1 percent from the earlier quarter. These two overall (export and import) indexes are more heavily weighted by the export prices than by the import prices. This is caused (1) by the greater value of U.S. agricultural exports than imports and (2) by the inclusion of 73 percent of U.S. agricultural exports in the index as against only 62 percent of U.S. agricultural imports.

The "terms of trade" indexes (quotients of the export and import price indexes) were favorable for the United States, as they had been for the calendar year 1966 and for the quarter ended December 31, 1966. The "terms of trade" index for the year that ended March 31, 1967, stood at 103.7; for the first quarter of 1967 it was 102.3.

Prices of 10 of the 12 commodities which make up the export index were higher during the year ended March 31, 1967. Individual commodity price increases ranged from 16.9 percent for nonfat dry milk to 3.6 percent for sorghum grain. The two commodities registering price declines were cotton, down 5.9 percent, and inedible tallow, down 10.0 percent. Similarly, prices of most export commodities during the first quarter of 1967 were from 13.9 percent to 2.7 percent higher than a year earlier. Cotton and inedible tallow prices, however, were also down in the quarterly series and so was the soybean oil price. The 13.9 percent increase in the price of protein meal and the 9.3 percent drop in the price of soybean oil significantly changed the price relationship of these two soybean products.

The largest relative price increases among import commodities were registered for cocoa beans, as the price of that commodity returned to a normal level from its 1965/66 depression. The price of beef and veal, which has increased for every quarterly and yearly reporting period since the start of this quarterly report one-and-a-half years ago, again rose markedly -- 16.6 percent in the yearly series. By contrast, prices of both coffee and tobacco dropped, by more than 8 percent in the quarterly series and about 4 percent in the yearly series. The prices of the other 5 import commodities increased in the yearly series; in the quarterly series, however, "all wool" and banana prices declined slightly.

The quantity indexes obtained as byproducts of the calculation of the price indexes are as follows:

Table 14.--Unit values of 21 leading U.S. agricultural trade commodities, years and quarters ending March 31, 1967 and 1966 1/

Commodity	Unit	Unit value			
		Year ended March 31		Quarter ended March 31	
		1967	1966	1967	1966
		Cents	Cents	Percent	Cents
Export commodities					
Wheat	Bu.	172.8	161.8	106.8	178.0
Wheat flour	Cwt.	426.8	396.2	107.7	443.3
Corn	Bu.	146.1	138.8	105.3	150.9
Sorghum grain	Bu.	125.2	120.9	103.6	133.1
Soybeans	Bu.	314.2	282.7	111.1	308.2
Soybean oil	Lb.	14.4	13.8	104.3	13.7
Protein meal	Cwt.	2/433.8	385.5	112.5	443.6
Cotton	Lb.	24.0	25.5	94.1	24.2
Tobacco, flue-cured	Lb.	92.8	86.7	107.0	91.2
Rice, milled	Lb.	7.7	7.2	106.9	7.5
Tallow, inedible	Lb.	8.1	9.0	90.0	7.7
Nonfat, dry milk	Lb.	16.6	14.2	116.9	18.0
Average, i.e., index number 3/				105.5	
Import commodities					
Coffee	Lb.	35.7	37.3	95.7	34.7
Sugar	Cwt.	596.3	574.5	103.8	584.7
Beef and veal, fresh, chilled, or frozen	Lb.	40.0	34.3	116.6	40.9
Rubber	Lb.	18.7	17.9	104.5	18.3
Wool, all	Lb.	59.5	59.4	100.2	59.8
Cocoa beans	Lb.	20.9	14.2	147.2	22.6
Tobacco	Lb.	69.3	71.8	96.5	66.2
Bananas	Lb.	4.8	4.7	102.1	4.7
Hams	Lb.	76.2	69.9	109.0	76.0
Average, i.e., index number 3/				103.1	
All above commodities					
Average, i.e., index number 3/				104.6	

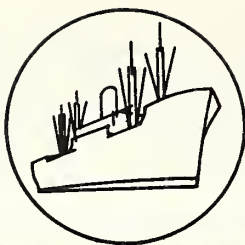
1/ Unit values were computed from the value and quantity figures published in Foreign Agricultural Trade of the United States. Cotton poundages were obtained from U.S. Bureau of the Census Reports, Supplement to EM 522. 2/ On advice of the Bureau of the Census, \$5 million were deducted from the export value figure from which the unit value was computed to correct for an error that occurred in September 1966. 3/ The index numbers are of "Fisher's Ideal" type.



	Year ended	Quarter ended
	<u>March 31, 1967</u>	<u>March 31, 1967</u>
Percentage of similar period 1 year earlier		

		<u>Percent</u>
Export commodities	99.4	92.9
Import commodities	97.6	98.0
Export and import commodities combined	98.8	94.7

It is evident that the volume of U.S. agricultural trade declined; export and import volume declined and it declined during both periods, the year and the quarter. The steepest decline -- 7.1 percent -- occurred in first-quarter 1967 exports.



## Export Highlights

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### EXPORTS TO THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY: JULY-MAY 1966/67

May exports to the Common Market were \$127 million, 7 percent above May 1966 and 11 percent above May 1965 (table 15). Exports of non-variable-levy commodities were 51 percent above those of May 1966, but variable-levy commodities fell 46 percent below those of the same month in 1966. Cotton, fruits and vegetables, oilcake and meal, soybeans, tobacco, and variety meats accounted for the increase in non-variable-levy exports. Among the variable-levy commodities, feed grains, rice, and pork accounted for most of the decline. May exports of poultry products were up, due to a substantial increase in turkey shipments.

#### Exports of Variable-Levy Commodities

July-May exports of variable-levy commodities were down 25 percent from the same months of 1965/66. The drop in feed grain exports accounted for most of the decline. They were \$349 million, 30 percent below last year's 11-month level. Most of the reduction took place in shipments to Italy; these dropped 56 percent to \$64 million from \$145 million in July-May 1965/66. Exports to West Germany also dropped substantially -- nearly a third. Wheat and flour exports to the EEC fell about 5 percent below last year's level for the like months. Exports of wheat and flour to West Germany were one-third higher than during July-May 1965/66, but wheat and flour exports to the remaining EEC countries were lower than those of last year, resulting in the overall decline.

The drop in feed grain and wheat exports from the United States to the EEC occurred partly because of a tightening of supplies available for export, and partly because of increased competition from other suppliers in the world market. Corn production was up in many of the producing countries, along with production of barley and oats. According to French data, imports of U.S. corn were down 13 percent in July-April 1966/67 from the corresponding months in 1965/66. However, of total French corn imports, the United States accounted for 73 percent, up from 66 percent in 1965/66. Total corn imports by France were down 22 percent. This overall decrease in imports resulted from larger production of French corn. Total deliveries of corn by French producers were up 65 percent in October-April 1966/67 from the like months of the preceding year.

Rice exports to the EEC were up 65 percent to \$20 million in July-May 1966/67 from the same period in 1965/66. Each of the countries shared in this increase. Reduced stocks and the anticipation of higher prices have encouraged larger imports of rice by the EEC.

Table 15.--U.S. agricultural exports to the European Economic Community:  
Value by commodity, May and July-May 1966/67

Commodity	May			July-May		
	1965	1966	1967	1964/65	1965/66	1966/67
-- 1,000 dollars --						
<b>Variable-levy commodities: 2/</b>						
Feed grains .....	33,557	42,126	16,532	342,638	499,035	349,143
Rice .....	675	1,400	908	8,496	12,361	20,365
Rye grain .....	418	1,082	949	1,754	2,715	5,163
Wheat grain .....	6,012	5,456	6,436	32,029	97,854	92,292
Wheat flour .....	140	104	177	1,419	1,091	1,399
Beef and veal (excluding variety meats) and cattle .....	124	61	67	1,915	1,702	809
Dairy products .....	864	72	56	44,025	18,566	1,086
Lard 3/ .....	208	16	37	1,166	1,210	1,177
Pork (excluding variety meats) and swine .....	99	291	16	491	470	391
<b>Poultry and eggs:</b>						
Live poultry .....	170	114	366	919	1,318	1,631
Broilers and fryers .....	526	275	1	6,617	6,155	3,106
Stewing chickens .....	282	79	252	4,329	1,273	1,667
Turkeys .....	639	355	905	11,928	16,052	13,261
Other fresh poultry .....	152	14	31	1,027	498	415
Eggs .....	92	265	158	1,476	2,156	987
Total poultry and eggs .....	1,861	1,102	1,713	26,296	27,452	21,067
Other .....	1,463	2,700	2,409	25,479	25,305	22,740
Total .....	45,421	54,410	29,300	485,708	687,761	515,632
<b>Non-variable-levy commodities:</b>						
Canned poultry 4/ .....	472	280	296	3,641	2,743	2,229
Cotton, excluding linters .....	4,940	4,019	7,412	124,001	51,647	80,027
Fruits and vegetables .....	7,303	6,926	8,338	79,851	91,478	81,618
Hides and skins .....	3,933	1,948	1,955	25,138	29,057	21,211
Oilcake and meal .....	7,949	12,264	16,298	92,903	121,736	143,419
Soybeans .....	17,887	19,684	30,137	189,354	245,126	272,763
Tallow 4/ .....	3,551	4,798	1,837	32,156	33,364	27,358
Tobacco, unmanufactured .....	8,546	4,169	17,501	91,589	98,823	140,901
Variety meats, fresh, frozen 4/ ...	3,273	1,518	3,919	29,893	30,588	34,439
Vegetable oils, expressed .....	4,247	1,443	1,366	35,962	15,560	11,256
Food for relief or charity .....	980	17	3	5,582	3,503	3,672
Other .....	5,957	7,416	8,593	68,749	75,933	79,560
Total .....	69,038	64,482	97,655	778,819	799,558	898,453
Total EEC .....	114,459	118,892	126,955	1,264,527	1,487,319	1,414,085

1/ Compiled from U.S. Bureau of the Census data. 2/ Grains, poultry, and pork were subject to variable levies beginning on July 30, 1962; rice, on September 1, 1964; and beef and dairy products, on November 1, 1964. The variable-levy classification is designed to show overall changes in exports rather than to measure the impact of the variable levies. 3/ Lard for food is a variable-levy commodity while lard for industrial use is bound in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) at 3 percent ad valorem. U.S. lard is for food use. 4/ Although canned poultry, tallow, and variety meats are subject to variable levies, the import duties are bound in GATT.

U.S. exports of poultry products to the EEC dropped 23 percent to \$21 million in July-May 1966/67. Turkeys, broilers and fryers, and stewing chickens accounted for the decrease. Combined, they declined to \$18 million from \$23 million in July-May 1965/66.

#### Exports of Non-Variable-Levy Commodities

Exports of non-variable-levy commodities totaled \$898 million in July-May 1966/67 -- primarily soybeans, oilcake and meal, tobacco, fruits and vegetables, and cotton. Together, they accounted for four-fifths of the U.S. exports of commodities not subject to the EEC's variable levies.

Tobacco exports from the United States have made substantial increases, rising 43 percent to \$141 million in July-May 1966/67. Increased exports to West Germany accounted for most of the rise. The sharp advance in U.S. tobacco exports resulted from U.N. sanctions restricting trade with Rhodesia, and from the improved quality of U.S. flue-cured varieties.

Cotton exports to the EEC have also advanced sharply, rising 55 percent in July-May 1966/67 from the same months of last year. Increased mill activity in France and Italy has improved the demand for cotton. Italy's purchases accounted for most of the rise in cotton exports to the EEC.

Soybeans continue to be the most important non-variable-levy commodity, and for July-May 1966/67 exports totaled \$273 million, 11 percent above those of the like months a year earlier. Exports to West Germany during July-May 1966/67 accounted for most of the increase over the corresponding months of the previous year.

U.S. exports of fruits and vegetables to the EEC declined 11 percent from July-May 1965/66, dropping to \$82 million from \$91 million in the same months of 1965/66. Increased production in the EEC and neighboring countries and shorter supplies in the United States have contributed to the decline. Australia and South Africa have also been promoting sales of processed fruits and vegetables in the European market.





## Commercial and Government Program Export Highlights

JULY-MARCH 1966/67

Increased dollar exports accounted for all of the rise in U.S. exports of farm products in July-March 1966/67 to \$5,178.7 million from \$5,023.7 million a year earlier. Substantial increases in dollar shipments of wheat and flour, tobacco, and cotton more than offset sharp drops in commercial exports of feed grains and dairy products. Exports under Government-financed programs declined \$38.4 million to \$1,064.0 million. Declines in shipments under the sales for foreign currency program and in foreign donations were partially offset by an increase of more than one-third in long-term dollar credit sales and a rise of over one-fourth in barter shipments (table 16).

### Commodity Developments

Grains.--Dollar exports of wheat and flour were 50 percent ahead of the previous year's total. Shipments under Government programs fell about 25 percent from the level of the corresponding period a year earlier. Shipments of wheat under all programs with the exception of barter were lower; the sharpest drop was in sales for foreign currency. Commercial exports of corn were slightly more than three-quarters of the record level of the same period a year earlier. Larger program shipments of grain sorghums, especially sales for foreign currency, accounted for the substantial increase in exports of this commodity. Most of the rise in shipments of rice was in sales for foreign currency, principally to South Viet-Nam, and in long-term dollar credit sales, mostly to Indonesia.

Cotton.--The recovery of U.S. cotton exports from the depressed level of a year earlier is one of the bright spots in the farm product export picture for 1966/67. Increased dollar exports contributed 70 percent of the \$108.8 million advance in exports of this commodity. Increasing import demand for cotton compared with last year (when importers were working down their stocks whenever possible) and consumption at relatively high levels in most net importing countries are factors contributing to the increase in dollar exports. The smaller rise in program shipments was in sales for foreign currency and in long-term dollar credit sales.

Unmanufactured tobacco.--Increased dollar exports accounted for most of the 30 percent gain in U.S. tobacco exports in July-March 1966/67 from a year earlier. The improved quality of recent U.S. flue-cured tobacco crops, increased tobacco consumption abroad, and mandatory United Nations' sanctions against Rhodesian tobacco are factors favorably affecting U.S. tobacco exports in 1966/67.

Oilseeds and products.--Although shipments of U.S. soybeans and oilcake and meal were slightly below the quantities exported in the year-earlier period, price increases resulted in value rises of a little under 10 percent for each of these commodities.

Table 16.--Exports under specified Government-financed programs, commercial sales for dollars, and total agricultural exports: Value by commodity, July-March 1966/67 compared with July-March 1965/66

Commodity	Exports under Government-financed programs		Commercial sales for dollars <sup>1/</sup>		Total agricultural exports	
	: Million dollars		: Million dollars		: Million dollars	
	1965/66	1966/67	1965/66	1966/67	1965/66	1966/67
Wheat and wheat flour .....	664.9	500.9	-164.0	344.0	536.6	+192.6
Feed grains, excluding products .....	66.6	143.9	+77.3	923.2	768.0	-155.2
Rice, milled .....	41.1	83.0	+41.9	126.7	135.9	+9.2
Cotton .....	69.2	101.3	+32.1	245.7	322.4	+76.7
Tobacco, unmanufactured .....	68.7	74.7	+6.0	264.4	354.8	+90.4
Oilseeds and products .....	92.7	74.2	-18.5	825.6	860.6	+35.0
Dairy products .....	56.9	37.6	-19.3	80.9	43.6	-37.3
Animals and products, except dairy .....	12.1	16.2	+4.1	441.2	430.4	-10.8
Fruits and preparations .....	---	---	---	252.6	240.2	-12.4
Vegetables and preparations .....	1.8	0.2	-1.6	118.4	125.9	+7.5
Other .....	28.4	32.0	+3.6	298.6	296.3	-2.3
Total agricultural exports .....	1,102.4	1,064.0	-38.4	3,921.3	4,114.7	+193.4

<sup>1/</sup> Exports outside Government-financed programs. <sup>2/</sup> Total exports of feed grains, excluding products, include the estimated value of donations of grains sorghums through voluntary relief agencies under P.L. 480, not separately reported by the Bureau of the Census; 1965/66, \$0.2 million; and 1966/67, \$0.8 million. <sup>3/</sup> Total exports of dairy products include the estimated value of donations of blended food products through voluntary relief agencies under P.L. 480, not separately reported by the Bureau of the Census, \$2.6 million.

Exports of flaxseed were higher. Shipments of soybean and cottonseed oils were 90 percent and 13 percent, respectively, of the year-earlier volume. Program shipments of soybean oil under the sales for foreign currency, barter, and donations programs made up most of the \$74.7 million exported under Government programs.

Dairy products.--U.S. exports of dairy products in July-March 1966/67 amounted to \$81.2 million, three-fifths of the total for the corresponding period of 1965/66. The sharpest decline was in shipments of nonfat dry milk, which fell to 227 million pounds from 614 million a year earlier. With supplies of this product significantly reduced, a fortified corn-soya-milk blended food product is being supplied in increasing quantities under the foreign donations program as an alternate source of protein in maternal and child feeding programs.

Animals and products, except dairy.--Exports of animals and products except dairy products totaled \$446.6 million in July-March 1966/67, about 1 percent less than the year-earlier total. The largest increase, \$17.8 million, was in shipments of hides and skins. Exports of pork and variety meats were higher. Exports of poultry products declined 15 percent from a year earlier.

Fruits and vegetables and preparations.--With the exception of fruit juices, all major categories of fruits declined moderately in July-March 1966/67 from the corresponding period of 1965/66. Increased shipments of dry beans and peas contributed most to the 5 percent rise in exports of vegetables and preparations.

#### Exports Under Credit Sales Programs

Exports under the CCC credit sales program and disbursements under credits and credit guarantees extended by the Export-Import Bank totaled \$387.0 million, more than twice the \$186.2 million total in July-March 1965/66. Exports under these programs are included in "Exports Outside Specified Government-financed Programs" (sales for dollars) in tables 16, 18, and 19, but are shown separately in table 17. Exports under the CCC credit sales program rose to \$298.7 million from \$139.8 million and disbursements under Export-Import Bank credits and guarantees totaled \$88.3 million, compared with \$46.4 million a year earlier.

Wheat was the principal commodity exported under the CCC program, accounting for nearly three-tenths of the total. Africa was the principal area of destination for this commodity, followed by Asia, Europe, and Latin America. Japan was the largest purchaser of grain sorghums, corn, and cotton. Disbursements for exports of agricultural commodities under Export-Import Bank credits and guarantees included \$88.0 million for cotton to Japan and relatively smaller amounts for cotton to Austria, rice to Liberia, and breeding stock to Mexico.

#### Government-financed Program Developments

Although U.S. stocks of several commodities which have been important components of food aid programs since the beginning of P.L. 480 were substantially reduced, Government-financed programs, mostly authorized by Public Law 480, have been maintained during the first three-quarters of the 1966/67 fiscal year at a level only 4 percent below the total for the same period of the previous year. A drop in sales for foreign currency and in donations programs was partially offset by a rise of over a third in long-term dollar credit sales and over a fourth in barter shipments (tables 18 and 19).

Sales for foreign currency.--Exports under the sales for local currency program declined about 6 percent to \$561.4 million from \$597.8 million in July-March 1965/66. A sharp drop in shipments of wheat was partially offset by shipments of three times the previous year's volume of grain sorghums and substantial increases in shipments

Table 17.--U.S. credit sales of agricultural commodities:  
Value by commodity, July-March 1966/67 1/

Commodity	:Export - Import:			:
	: Bank loans	: CCC credit	:	Total
	: and medium-term:	sales <u>3/</u>	:	credit sales
	: guarantees <u>2/</u> :	:	:	:
: -- <u>Million dollars</u> --				
Wheat .....	---	83.0		83.0
Wheat flour .....	---	14.3		14.3
Corn .....	---	68.3		68.3
Grain sorghums .....	---	77.0		77.0
Barley .....	---	1.7		1.7
Rice .....	0.2	3.8		4.0
Cotton .....	88.1	27.5		115.6
Tobacco .....	---	14.0		14.0
Soybean oil .....	---	7.4		7.4
Cottonseed oil .....	---	0.8		0.8
Tallow .....	---	0.9		0.9
Livestock .....	<u>4/</u>	---		<u>4/</u>
Total .....	88.3	298.7		387.0

1/ Credits for relatively short periods repayable in dollars plus interest (covering the financing costs of the lending agency).

2/ Includes disbursements by the Export-Import Bank and disbursements by U.S. commercial banks under Export-Import Bank medium-term guarantees against political and/or financial risk.

3/ Purchases during the period.

4/ Less than \$50,000.



Table 18. --U.S. agricultural exports under specified Government-financed programs, exports outside specified Government-financed programs, and total agricultural exports: Value by commodity, July-March 1966/67

Commodity	Public Law 480										Total agricultural exports			
	: Government-to-:					: Donations :					: :			
	: Sales for : Long-term :	: Government :				: through :	: Mutual :				: Under :	: Outside :		
	: foreign : dollar :	: donations for :				: voluntary :	: Barter : security :				: specified :	: specified :		
	: currency 1/ :	: credit :				: disasterrelief :	: 5/ :				: A.I.D. 6/ :	: Government :		
	: sales 2/ :	: and economic :				: agencies 4/ :	: :				: programs :	: programs 7/ :		
	: development 3/ :	: Million dollars -- :				: :	: :				: :	: :		
Wheat .....	273.3	53.3	19.5			4.7	96.6		8/2.6		450.0	487.5	937.5	
Wheat flour .....	20.1	2.6	12.2			14.3	1.7		---		50.9	49.1	100.0	
Corn .....	29.1	4.3	4.0			0.1	7.5		9/		45.0	538.1	583.1	
Grain sorghums .....	83.2	4.3	3.1			0.8	5.8		9/		97.2	181.1	10/278.3	
Barley .....	1.7	---	---			---	---		---		1.7	37.2	38.9	
Oats .....	---	---	---			---	---		9/		9/	11.6	11.6	
Corn meal .....	---	---	3.9			3.6	---		---		7.5	5.9	13.4	
Wheat cereal foods to be cooked .....	---	---	11/6.3			11/8.7	---		---		15.0	6.0	21.0	
Oatmeal, groats, and rolled oats .....	---	---	0.1			9/	---		---		0.1	1.3	1.4	
Rice, milled .....	64.7	18.3	---			---	---		---		83.0	135.9	218.9	
Cotton .....	35.6	36.7	---			---	29.0		9/		101.3	322.4	423.7	
Tobacco, unmanufactured .....	9.0	1.0	---			---	63.8		0.9		74.7	354.8	429.5	
Peanuts .....	---	---	---			---	---		3.7		3.7	7.3	11.0	
Soybeans .....	---	---	---			---	---		0.1		0.1	582.4	582.5	
Cottonseed oil .....	---	---	---			---	2.7		9/		2.7	4.6	7.3	
Soybean oil .....	31.3	1.6	6.6			12.7	18.0		0.8		71.0	32.1	103.1	
Soap stock and fatty acids .....	---	---	---			---	---		0.1		0.1	3.5	3.6	
Vegetable oils, n.e.c. ....	---	---	---			---	---		0.3		0.3	26.2	26.5	
Feeds and fodders (including oilcake and meal) .....	---	---	---			---	---		1.1		1.1	247.9	249.0	
Milk, evaporated and condensed .....	12.8	---	---			---	---		0.2		13.0	4.7	17.7	
Milk, whole dried .....	0.2	---	---			---	---		0.8		1.0	2.6	3.6	
Milk, nonfat dry .....	0.4	---	10.1			7.9	---		0.1		18.5	19.7	38.2	
Cheese .....	---	---	---			---	---		0.1		0.1	2.7	2.8	
Infants' and dietetic foods .....	---	---	12/1.7			12/2.6	---		0.7		5.0	5.6	10/10.6	
Tallow, edible and inedible .....	---	2.1	---			---	---		8.5		10.6	101.4	112.0	
Eggs in the shell .....	---	---	---			---	---		0.2		0.2	8.8	9.0	
Cattle .....	---	---	---			---	---		0.2		0.2	12.3	12.5	
Hides and skins .....	---	---	---			---	---		4.5		4.5	92.4	96.9	
Beans, dry edible .....	---	---	---			---	---		0.2		0.2	26.0	26.2	
Seeds (except oilseeds) .....	---	---	---			---	---		0.2		0.2	26.1	26.3	
Essential oils .....	---	---	---			---	---		0.9		0.9	19.0	19.9	
Sugar and sugar products (except molasses) .....	---	---	---			---	---		0.2		0.2	2.4	2.6	
Other agricultural commodities .....	---	---	---			---	---		4.0		4.0	756.1	760.1	
Total agricultural exports .....	561.4	124.2	67.5			55.4	225.1		30.4		1,064.0	4,114.7	5,178.7	

Table 19.--U.S. agricultural exports under specified Government-financed programs, exports outside specified Government-financed programs, and total agricultural exports: Quantity by commodity, July-March 1966/67

Commodity	Unit	Public Law 480				Total agricultural exports			
		Sales for foreign currency 1/	Long-term dollar credit sales 2/	Government-to-		Mutual : security : A.I.D. 6/	Under : specified : Government : programs 7/	Outside : specified : Government : programs 7/	All
				Donations :	through :				
				voluntary relief 5/	development 3/				
						Thousand units			
Wheat (60 lb.)	Bu.	156,969	31,007	9,394	2,242	54,821	g/878	255,311	530,118
Wheat flour	Cwt.	5,272	638	2,626	2,904	482	---	11,922	22,781
Corn (56 lb.)	Bu.	19,265	2,863	2,237	36	4,953	9/	29,354	394,755
Grain sorghums (56 lb.)	Bu.	66,180	3,591	2,169	572	4,439	9/	76,951	10/220,790
Barley (48 lb.)	Bu.	1,290	---	---	---	---	---	1,290	30,226
Oats (32 lb.)	Bu.	---	---	---	---	---	48	15,325	15,373
Corn meal	Cwt.	---	---	1,034	917	---	---	1,951	3,185
Wheat cereal foods to be cooked	Lb.	---	---	11/120,269	11/171,839	---	---	292,108	347,521
Oatmeal, groats, and rolled oats	Lb.	---	---	1,716	54	---	---	1,770	15,192
Rice, milled	Cwt.	9,422	2,651	---	---	---	---	12,073	15,946
Cotton, running bale	Bale	287	302	---	---	254	9/	843	2,737
Tobacco, unmanufactured	Lb.	13,122	1,252	---	---	81,351	906	96,631	486,539
Peanuts	Lb.	---	---	---	---	---	32,655	32,655	107,987
Soybeans (60 lb.)	Bu.	---	---	---	---	---	14	185,941	185,955
Cottonseed oil	Lb.	---	---	---	---	17,176	583	17,759	45,425
Soybean oil	Lb.	242,200	10,739	37,720	71,070	132,377	3,824	497,930	728,539
Soap stock and fatty acids	Lb.	---	---	---	---	---	775	775	22,607
Vegetable oils, n.e.c.	Lb.	---	---	---	---	---	1,680	1,680	186,074
Feeds and fodders (including oilcake and meal)	---	---	---	---	---	---	NA	NA	NA
Milk, evaporated and condensed	Lb.	54,970	---	---	---	---	282	55,252	84,613
Milk, whole dried	Lb.	340	---	---	---	---	1,385	1,725	12,237
Milk, nonfat dry	Lb.	1,843	---	47,280	38,310	---	141	87,574	226,629
Cheese	Lb.	---	---	---	---	---	96	96	4,349
Infants' and dietetic foods	Lb.	---	---	---	---	---	951	47,156	10/40,590
Tallow, edible and inedible	Lb.	---	---	12/18,481	12/27,724	---	77,516	1,298,501	1,399,941
Eggs, in the shell	Doz.	23,924	---	---	---	---	116	116	13,544
Cattle	No.	---	---	---	---	---	9/	9/	32
Hides and skins	No.	---	---	---	---	---	389	389	15,460
Beans, dry edible	Cwt.	---	---	---	---	---	22	22	3,138
Seeds (except oilseeds)	Cwt.	---	---	---	---	---	5	5	763
Essential oils	Lb.	---	---	---	---	---	289	289	7,368
Sugar and sugar products (except molasses)	Lb.	---	---	---	---	---	473	473	30,036

Table 18.--U.S. agricultural exports under specified Government-financed programs, exports outside specified Government-financed programs, and total agricultural exports: Value by commodity, July-March 1966/67

1/ Authorized by Title I, P.L. 480.  
 2/ Shipments under agreements signed through December 31, 1966 authorized by Title IV, P.L. 480. Shipments under agreements signed from January 1, 1967 authorized by Title I, P.L. 480 as amended by P.L. 89-808.  
 3/ Authorized by Title II, P.L. 480.  
 4/ Authorized by Sec. 416 of the Agricultural Act of 1949 and Sec. 302, Title III, P.L. 480 through December 31, 1966. Authorized by Title II, P.L. 480 as amended by P.L. 89-808, effective January 1, 1967.  
 5/ Authorized by the Charter Act of the Commodity Credit Corporation; Sec. 303, Title III, P.L. 480, and other legislation.  
 6/ Includes expenditures under commodity (non-project) programs, project programs, and economic development loans, authorized by P.L. 87-195.  
 7/ "Total agricultural exports outside specified Government programs" (sales for dollars) include, in addition to unassisted commercial transactions, shipments of some commodities with Governmental assistance in the form of (1) extension of credit and credit guarantees for relatively short periods, (2) sales of Government-owned commodities at less than domestic market prices, and (3) export payments in cash or in kind.  
 8/ Includes wheat flour.  
 9/ Less than \$50,000.  
 10/ The value shown for total agricultural exports of grain sorghum and infants' and dietetic foods includes the value reported by the Bureau of the Census plus the value shown as foreign donations through voluntary agencies. Relief shipments of these commodities were not separately reported by the Bureau of the Census.  
 11/ Bulgar wheat \$5.0 million and rolled wheat \$1.3 million under the government-to-government donations program. Bulgar wheat \$6.9 million and rolled wheat \$1.8 million through voluntary relief agencies.  
 12/ Blended food products.

Table 19.--U.S. agricultural exports under specified Government-financed programs, exports outside specified Government-financed programs, and total agricultural exports: Quantity by commodity, July-March 1966/67

1/ Authorized by Title I, P.L. 480.  
 2/ Shipments under agreements signed through December 31, 1966 authorized by Title IV, P.L. 480. Shipments under agreements signed from January 1, 1967 authorized by Title I, P.L. 480 as amended by P.L. 89-808.  
 3/ Authorized by Title II, P.L. 480.  
 4/ Authorized by Sec. 416 of the Agricultural Act of 1949 and Sec. 302, Title III, P.L. 480 through December 31, 1966. Authorized by Title II, P.L. 480 as amended by P.L. 89-808, effective January 1, 1967.  
 5/ Authorized by the Charter Act of the Commodity Credit Corporation; Sec. 303, Title III, P.L. 480, and other legislation.  
 6/ Includes expenditures under commodity (non-project) programs, project programs, and economic development loans, authorized by P.L. 87-195.  
 7/ "Total agricultural exports outside specified Government programs" (sales for dollars) include, in addition to unassisted commercial transactions, shipments of some commodities with Governmental assistance in the form of (1) extension of credit and credit guarantees for relatively short periods, (2) sales of Government-owned commodities at less than domestic market prices, and (3) export payments in cash or in kind.  
 8/ Includes wheat flour.  
 9/ Less than 500.  
 10/ The quantity shown for total agricultural exports of grain sorghums and infants' and dietetic foods includes the quantity reported by the Bureau of the Census plus the quantity shown as foreign donations through voluntary relief agencies. Relief shipments of these commodities were not separately reported by the Bureau of the Census.  
 11/ Bulgar wheat 99,002,000 lbs., rolled wheat 21,267,000 lbs., under the government-to-government program. Bulgar wheat 138,260,000 lbs. and rolled wheat 33,579,000 lbs. through voluntary relief agencies.  
 12/ Blended food products.  
 13/ The excess of the Government program portion over total agricultural exports may be attributed to lags in reporting or to differences in classification procedures.

of corn, rice, and cotton. Food aid to India under this program included large quantities of wheat, grain sorghums, soybean oil, and relatively smaller quantities of corn, tobacco, and cotton. Pakistan was second as a destination for wheat and soybean oil, and was the major recipient of corn under the sales for local currency program. South Viet-Nam was the destination for most of the rice and all of the milk under this program.

Long-term dollar credit sales.--Increased exports of rice and cotton were largely responsible for the rise of shipments under this program to \$124.2 million from \$92.6 million in the year-earlier period. Shipments of wheat, the principal commodity exported, declined moderately. Brazil was the major recipient of wheat and Indonesia the largest recipient of rice and cotton.

Foreign donations.--Foreign donations were authorized by Titles II and III, P.L. 480, through December 31, 1966. Effective January 1, 1967, Title II of Public Law 480 as amended by P.L. 89-808, the Food for Peace Act of 1966, authorizes donations of food to meet famine or other emergency relief requirements, to combat malnutrition, and to promote economic and community development; and donations for needy persons and nonprofit school lunch and preschool feeding programs outside the United States. This title authorizes donations on a government-to-government basis and through voluntary relief agencies and international organizations.

Changes in the commodity composition of government-to-government donations from a year earlier included less wheat grain, substantial increases in shipments of bulgur and rolled wheat, the supplying of increasing quantities of a corn-soya-milk blended food product, and the addition of rolled oats to the list of commodities under this program.

Donations through U.S. voluntary relief agencies and international organizations in July-March 1966/67 were substantially reduced from a year earlier. The volume of wheat flour, bulgur and rolled wheat, soybean oil and nonfat dry milk exported under this program was considerably less than a year earlier. Nearly 28 million pounds of corn-soya-milk blended food product were donated through voluntary relief agencies, in addition to the 18 million pounds under the government-to-government program.

Barter.--Exports under the barter program rose to \$225.1 million in July-March 1966/67 from \$178.6 million a year earlier. The greatest increase was in shipments of wheat. Exports of tobacco were substantially higher. Shipments of cotton, although moderately reduced, continued as an important commodity under this program. Most of the wheat went to Latin America, including large quantities to Brazil, Chile, and Peru. Shipments of tobacco were largely to Europe and Asia and cotton mostly to Asia.





# Import Highlights

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## U.S. AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS JULY-MAY 1966/67

U.S. agricultural imports for consumption in July-May 1966/67 rose 1 percent to \$4,089 million from \$4,067 million in the comparable period of 1965/66. The small increase was due entirely to larger imports of supplementary products, mainly meats and meat products, dairy products, sugar, fruits and vegetables. Complementary product imports declined 10 percent, as coffee imports continued to be substantially below the previous year's level.

Nonagricultural imports in July-May were \$20,095 in 1966/67 -- up 18 percent from the same period of a year earlier.

Supplementary imports in July-May 1966/67 increased to \$2,439 million from \$2,230 million in 1965/66. Meats and meat products continued to be the largest import item of the supplementary products, as such imports increased 17 percent to \$578 million. Larger beef and veal imports accounted for nearly all of the increase, as pork imports were up slightly to \$179 million. Imports of beef and veal were \$340 million, up \$90 million from the previous year. Unit values on imported beef and veal continued to increase in May, contributing to about a 4 cent per pound increase in the 1966/67 average unit value compared with 1965/66. Although dairy product imports in July-May 1966/67 were up 55 percent to \$119 million, imports in May were substantially below January, February, and March imports. The decline was mainly in those products that are being considered by the U.S. Tariff Commission for inclusion under import quotas.

The value of sugar imports in July-May 1966/67 rose to \$512 million -- a 26 percent gain from the same period of 1965/66. The quantity of sugar imports increased by 21 percent. The average unit value on sugar imports during July-May was up 4 percent over a year earlier. Imports of fruits and preparations were \$121 million compared with \$112 million a year earlier, while imports of vegetables and preparations increased 13 percent to \$145 million.

The major supplementary items to show import declines were dutiable cattle, hides and skins, and apparel wool. Imports of apparel wool were down \$54 million from the relatively high level of 1965/66 when prices were down appreciably.

Complementary imports in July-May 1965/66 were \$1,650 million compared with \$1,837 million a year earlier. The 10 percent decline was mainly due to smaller coffee imports, which accounted for 55 percent of total complementary imports. Coffee imports were down 17 percent to \$902 million. The value of cocoa bean imports was up 5 percent to \$135 million, but the quantity was down 33 percent. Banana imports will likely set a new record in 1966/67, as July-May imports totaled 3,462 million pounds -- 1 percent below the record level for all of 1965/66.

Table 20.--U.S. agricultural imports for consumption  
Value by commodity, July-May 1965/66 and 1966/67

Commodity	July-May		Change
	1965/66	1966/67	
	-- Million dollars,--		Percent
<u>Supplementary</u>			
Animals and animal products:			
Dutiable cattle .....	109	76	-30
Dairy products <u>1/</u> .....	77	119	+55
Hides and skins .....	73	62	-15
Meats and meat products .....	486	578	+19
Wool, apparel .....	159	105	-34
Other .....	69	75	+9
Total animals and products .....	973	1,015	+4
Cotton, excluding linters .....	22	19	-14
Fruits and preparations .....	112	121	+8
Grains and preparations .....	37	40	+8
Nuts and preparations .....	76	70	-8
Oilseeds and products .....	165	175	+6
Sugar .....	407	512	+26
Tobacco unmanufactured .....	115	113	-2
Vegetables and preparations .....	128	145	+13
Wines .....	68	74	+9
Other .....	127	155	+22
Total supplementary .....	2,230	2,439	+9
<u>Complementary</u>			
Bananas .....	151	165	+9
Coffee .....	1,092	902	-17
Cocoa or cacao beans .....	128	135	+5
Rubber, crude, natural .....	169	160	-5
Tea .....	55	52	-5
Wool, carpet .....	66	50	-24
Other .....	176	186	+6
Total complementary .....	1,837	1,650	-10
Total agricultural imports .....	4,067	4,089	+1

1/ Include data for "articles containing over 20 percent by weight of butterfat" (butterfat/sugar mixtures) previously included in other vegetables and preparations.

Table 21.-- U. S. agricultural exports: Quantity and value by commodity,  
May 1966 and 1967 and July-May 1965/66 and 1966/67

Commodity exported	Unit	May 1/		Value		July-May 1/	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		1966	1967	1966	1967	1965/66	1966/67
		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars	Thousands	dollars
<b>ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS</b>							
<b>Animals, live:</b>							
Cattle .....	No.	3	3	1,026	1,301	43	14,417
Poultry, live -							
Baby chicks (chickens) .....	No.	3,451	2,864	1,312	1,657	31,073	11,459
Other live poultry .....	No.	2/	2/	398	253	2/	2,529
Other .....		2/	2/	463	814	2/	2,536
Total animals, live .....		---	---	3,199	4,025	---	4,749
							5,567
							35,574
<b>Dairy products:</b>							
Anhydrous milk fat, including donations .....	Lb.	510	228	427	192	11,420	8,025
Butter, including donations .....	Lb.	101	23	54	18	6,546	2,362
Cheese, including donations .....	Lb.	438	599	270	368	5,877	3,147
Infants' and dietetic foods, chiefly milk .....	Lb.	1,263	1,268	1,082	815	16,166	11,200
Milk and cream -							
Condensed and evaporated, incl. donations .....	Lb.	13,925	9,436	2,989	2,102	96,950	20,880
Dry, whole milk and cream .....	Lb.	2,228	1,152	583	277	18,274	6,599
Fresh .....	Lb.	106	137	133	190	927	1,100
Nonfat dry, including donations .....	Lb.	29,068	58,116	4,488	11,738	706,602	321,474
Other .....	Lb.	2/	2/	449	554	2/	105,987
Total dairy products .....		---	---	10,475	16,254	---	4,101
							163,599
							106,969
<b>Fats, oils, and greases:</b>							
Lard .....	Lb.	15,177	12,971	1,900	1,355	167,166	21,204
Tallow -							
Edible .....	Lb.	297	666	44	63	2,991	409
Inedible .....	Lb.	210,760	196,651	18,262	13,661	1,703,557	1,771,026
Other animal fats, oils, and greases .....	Lb.	11,295	17,568	1,248	1,441	157,752	155,064
Total fats, oils, and greases .....	Lb.	237,529	227,856	21,454	16,520	2,031,466	188,281
							171,660
<b>Meat and meat products:</b>							
Beef and veal .....	Lb.	2,144	2,834	1,415	1,955	32,508	18,900
Pork .....	Lb.	4,413	3,632	1,722	1,182	40,886	16,143
Sausage casings .....	Lb.	1,024	632	828	446	11,950	8,363
Variety meats (edible offals) .....	Lb.	11,402	21,772	3,438	5,653	190,695	212,562
Other, including meat extracts .....	Lb.	1,647	2,277	918	923	20,944	9,908
Total meat and products (except poultry) .....	Lb.	20,630	31,147	8,321	10,159	296,983	326,178
							103,246
							110,080
<b>Poultry products:</b>							
Eggs, dried and otherwise preserved .....	Lb.	142	57	139	43	2,281	1,487
Eggs in the shell -							
Hatching .....	Doz.	1,170	1,443	1,099	1,156	8,701	7,930
Other .....	Doz.	935	991	338	335	7,781	2,978
Poultry meat -							
Chickens, fresh or frozen .....	Lb.	7,145	6,694	1,876	1,519	108,123	82,103
Turkeys, fresh or frozen .....	Lb.	1,412	3,112	548	1,112	54,115	19,159
Other, fresh or frozen .....	Lb.	702	1,176	239	380	9,226	3,602
Canned and otherwise preserved .....	Lb.	1,878	1,839	450	534	18,430	4,797
Total poultry products .....		---	---	4,689	5,079	---	67,700
							59,090

Continued -



Table 21.-- U. S. agricultural exports: Quantity and value by commodity,  
May 1966 and 1967 and July-May 1965/66 and 1966/67 - Continued

Commodity exported	Unit	May 1/		Value		July-May 1/	
		1966	1967	1966	1967	1965/66	1966/67
		Quantity	Quantity	Thousands	Thousands	Quantity	Value
		1966	1967	1966	1967	1965/66	1966/67
Other animal products:							
Feathers, crude or dressed	lb.	102	129	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Gelatin, edible	lb.	348	84	200	64	1,281	1,599
Hair, raw or dressed (except wool)	lb.	810	782	248	253	1,138	1,440
Hides and skins, raw (except furs)	3/	1,695	1,844	310	75	7,100	6,945
Honey	lb.	936	291	14,305	12,511	18,864	122,899
Wool, unmanufactured	lb.	646	895	160	71	13,392	2,190
Other	C.Lb.	2/	2/	531	756	8,393	10,925
Total other animal products	---	---	---	1,824	1,247	2/	21,279
Total animals and animal products	---	---	---	17,578	14,977	---	158,631
Total animals and animal products	---	---	---	65,716	67,014	---	716,611
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS							
Cotton, unmanufactured:							
Cotton	RBale	214	416	26,261	48,708	2,889	4,284
Linters	RBale	20	6	548	209	257	171
Total cotton and linters	RBale	234	422	26,809	48,917	3,146	4,455
Fruits and preparations:							
Canned -							
Fruit cocktail	lb.	9,732	14,844	1,621	2,246	121,167	145,114
Peaches	lb.	6,499	7,351	653	880	195,789	222,685
Pears	lb.	370	408	76	76	5,292	6,955
Pineapples	lb.	6,307	6,264	994	1,003	92,792	85,335
Other	lb.	3,688	2,122	640	473	60,416	27,138
Total canned fruits	lb.	26,596	30,989	3,984	4,578	275,456	287,227
Dried -							
Prunes	lb.	6,629	5,211	1,310	1,184	117,310	86,186
Raisins (dried grapes)	lb.	8,949	8,615	1,489	1,203	118,888	126,102
Other	lb.	1,056	650	309	268	17,347	12,649
Total dried fruits	lb.	16,634	14,476	3,108	2,655	233,545	224,937
Fresh -							
Apples	lb.	11,162	8,334	1,142	915	272,151	183,313
Berries	lb.	3,525	3,486	945	906	16,398	15,239
Grapefruit	lb.	21,088	31,620	1,543	1,628	186,889	239,393
Grapes	lb.	988	1,771	124	193	256,952	246,118
Lemons and limes	lb.	26,979	31,052	2,129	2,592	237,724	225,045
Oranges and tangerines	lb.	79,501	90,834	6,540	6,828	524,305	517,427
Pears	lb.	723	1,243	75	119	69,304	67,187
Other	lb.	18,879	21,917	1,067	966	163,006	152,167
Total fresh fruits	lb.	162,845	190,257	13,565	14,147	1,726,729	1,675,889
Fruit juices -							
Grapefruit	Gal.	385	633	371	510	2,839	4,367
Orange	Gal.	931	1,574	1,839	2,088	8,917	11,806
Other	Gal.	1,299	1,263	1,124	1,115	10,855	10,427
Total fruit juices	Gal.	2,615	3,470	3,334	3,713	22,611	26,600
Frozen fruits	lb.	533	594	115	126	15,880	11,507
Other	---	2/	2/	434	454	2/	2,747
Total fruits and preparations	---	---	---	24,540	25,773	---	298,979
Total fruits and preparations	---	---	---	24,540	25,773	---	298,979

Continued -



Table 21.-- U. S. agricultural exports: Quantity and value by commodity,  
May 1966 and 1967 and July-May 1965/66 and 1966/67 - Continued

Commodity exported	Unit	May 1/		July-May 1/	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		1966	1967	1965/66	1966/67
		Thousands	dollars	Thousands	dollars
<b>Grains and preparations:</b>					
<b>Feed grains and products -</b>					
Barley grain (48 lb.)	:Bu.	7,145	9,212	5,636	66,852
Corn grain, including donations (56 lb.)	:Bu.	53,309	74,351	45,401	618,937
Grain sorghums (56 lb.)	:Bu.	18,985	23,028	26,918	223,880
Oats grain (32 lb.)	:Bu.	5,197	4,314	134	32,362
Total feed grains	:M.Ton	2,067	110,905	78,089	23,334
Malt and flour, including barley malt	:lb.	4,217	5,053	336	75,628
Corn grits and hominy	:lb.	4,322	4,129	192	38,464
Corneal, including donations	:Ozt.	391	863	4,247	3,855
Cornstarch	:lb.	6,096	5,136	541	71,738
Oatmeal, groats, and rolled oats	:lb.	414	7,864	781	13,265
Total feed grains and products	:M.Ton	2,110	113,529	84,186	23,794
<b>Rice -</b>					
Milled, including donations	:lb.	294,770	325,028	21,470	24,686
Paddy or rough	:lb.	560	302	47	26
Total rice (milled basis)	:lb.	295,134	325,224	21,517	24,712
Rye grain (56 lb.)	:Bu.	990	1,071	1,265	1,300
Wheat and flour, including donations -					
Wheat grain (60 lb.)	:Bu.	67,717	44,759	109,503	81,145
Wheat flour, wholly of U. S. wheat	:Ozt.	3,527	2,541	13,823	11,196
Total wheat and flour	:Bu.	75,759	50,553	123,326	92,341
Bakery products	:lb.	1,505	1,509	662	653
Other, including donations	:lb.	2/	3,913	5,404	2/
Total grains and preparations	:M.Ton	---	264,212	208,596	---
<b>Oilseeds and products:</b>					
<b>Oils, including donations -</b>					
Cottonseed oil	:lb.	11,851	2,095	1,684	313
Soybean oil	:lb.	74,654	103,628	11,990	14,012
Other	:lb.	25,167	40,211	3,676	4,034
Total oils (except essential)	:lb.	111,672	145,934	17,350	18,359
Oilseeds -					
Flaxseed (56 lb.)	:Bu.	1,433	1,508	4,182	4,480
Soybeans (60 lb.)	:Bu.	21,536	20,339	66,288	61,065
Other	:lb.	2/	2/	702	3,076
Total oilseeds	:M.Ton	---	71,172	68,621	---
Protein meal (oil-cake and meal)	:S.Ton	240	264	19,604	22,850
Total oilseeds and products	:M.Ton	---	108,126	109,830	---
<b>Tobacco, unmanufactured:</b>					
Burley	:lb.	3,052	3,867	2,662	3,395
Cigar wrapper	:lb.	533	299	1,097	672
Dark-fired Kentucky and Tennessee	:lb.	164	2,223	68	1,181
Flue-cured	:lb.	15,704	37,436	13,255	33,312
Maryland	:lb.	633	2,283	365	2,048
Other	:lb.	3,048	1,983	987	1,170
Total tobacco, unmanufactured	:lb.	23,134	48,091	18,434	41,778

Continued -

Table 21.--U. S. agricultural exports: Quantity and value by commodity,  
May 1966 and 1967 and July-May 1965/66 and 1966/67 - Continued

Commodity exported	Unit	May 1/		Value		Quantity		July-May 1/		Value	
		1966	1967	1966	1967	1966	1967	1965/66	1966/67	1965/66	1966/67
		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
<b>Vegetables and preparations:</b>											
<b>Canned -</b>											
Asparagus .....	Lb.	2,786	847	846	254	31,312	24,533	9,260	7,462		
Soups .....	Lb.	1,378	1,122	334	236	17,086	19,415	3,847	4,220		
Tomato paste and puree .....	Lb.	442	668	113	191	10,814	8,179	2,663	2,139		
Tomato sauce for cooking purposes .....	Lb.	216	150	33	23	2,192	333	232	932		
Other .....	Lb.	4,439	5,543	764	988	63,484	61,834	9,423	9,969		
Total canned vegetables .....	Lb.	9,261	8,330	2,090	1,692	124,888	115,379	25,526	24,022		
Dried beans, including donations .....	Lb.	12,864	19,985	1,396	1,583	253,957	347,650	22,123	29,250		
Dried peas, including cow and chick .....	Lb.	22,617	15,343	1,634	1,134	256,618	292,573	17,048	20,496		
<b>Fresh -</b>											
Lettuce .....	Lb.	31,386	29,945	1,249	1,725	208,310	202,565	11,457	10,318		
Onions .....	Lb.	12,712	31,192	661	1,282	99,446	128,987	4,550	6,018		
Potatoes (except sweet potatoes) .....	Lb.	71,650	36,252	2,052	1,077	187,055	147,055	5,982	4,464		
Tomatoes .....	Lb.	11,686	10,433	1,122	1,060	80,193	81,919	7,999	8,235		
Other .....	Lb.	59,145	53,963	3,946	3,709	372,300	341,459	25,896	21,914		
Total fresh vegetables .....	Lb.	186,579	161,785	9,030	8,853	947,204	901,985	55,884	50,949		
Frozen vegetables .....	Lb.	2,195	1,131	423	249	16,560	25,272	3,520	4,523		
Soups and vegetables, dehydrated .....	Lb.	2,630	1,949	866	657	20,597	21,914	7,303	7,592		
Vegetable seasonings .....	Lb.	359	490	217	313	8,391	4,944	3,584	3,968		
Tomato juice, canned .....	Gal.	262	199	254	213	2,086	2,146	2,039	4,097		
Other .....	---	2/	2/	1,328	1,387	2/	2/	14,518	14,695		
Total vegetables and preparations .....	---	---	---	17,238	16,081	---	---	151,545	156,592		
<b>Other vegetable products:</b>											
Coffee .....	Lb.	1,115	1,386	1,055	1,343	23,426	19,563	28,555	16,919		
Drugs, herbs, roots, leaves, etc., crude .....	Lb.	923	802	326	324	8,224	7,917	7,210	6,648		
Essential oils, natural .....	Lb.	1,093	763	1,969	2,112	9,060	9,137	21,564	24,012		
Feeds and fodders (except oil-cake and meal) .....	---	2/	2/	7,781	7,047	2/	2/	86,481	84,885		
Flavoring sirups, sugars, and extracts .....	---	2/	2/	2,538	3,357	2/	2/	25,184	29,223		
Hops .....	Lb.	1,093	830	709	394	22,547	21,897	13,386	13,597		
Nursery and greenhouse stock .....	---	2/	2/	1,125	1,080	2/	2/	9,984	9,984		
Nuts and preparations .....	Lb.	15,554	17,612	2,807	2,916	217,632	185,778	43,708	37,723		
Seeds (except oilseeds) .....	Lb.	6,764	8,481	1,448	1,959	98,594	89,509	28,991	29,579		
Spices .....	Lb.	882	657	485	438	6,867	6,172	4,105	4,007		
Other, including donations .....	---	2/	2/	4,201	4,932	2/	2/	40,966	57,726		
Total other vegetable products .....	---	---	---	24,544	25,902	---	---	308,837	314,303		
Total vegetable products .....	---	---	---	483,903	476,877	---	---	5,409,026	5,593,453		
<b>TOTAL AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS .....</b>	<b>---</b>	<b>---</b>	<b>---</b>	<b>549,619</b>	<b>543,891</b>	<b>---</b>	<b>---</b>	<b>6,125,637</b>	<b>6,246,802</b>		
<b>TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EXPORTS .....</b>	<b>---</b>	<b>---</b>	<b>---</b>	<b>2,018,432</b>	<b>2,154,009</b>	<b>---</b>	<b>---</b>	<b>20,115,263</b>	<b>22,016,708</b>		
<b>TOTAL EXPORTS, ALL COMMODITIES .....</b>	<b>---</b>	<b>---</b>	<b>---</b>	<b>2,568,051</b>	<b>2,697,900</b>	<b>---</b>	<b>---</b>	<b>26,240,900</b>	<b>28,263,510</b>		

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Reported in value only.

3/ Excludes the number of "other hides and skins," reported in value only.



Table 22.— U. S. agricultural imports for consumption: Quantity and value by commodity,  
May 1966 and 1967 and July-May 1965/66 and 1966/67

Commodity imported SUPPLEMENTARY	Unit	May 1/		Value		Quantity		July-May 1/		Value			
		1966		1967		1966		1967		1965/66		1966/67	
		Thousands	1,000	Thousands	1,000	Thousands	1,000	Thousands	1,000	Thousands	1,000	Thousands	1,000
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS													
Animals, live:													
Cattle, dutiable	No.	92	64	6,216	3,706	1,215	860	109,154	75,725				
Cattle, free (for breeding)	No.	3	1	837	624	19	12	6,790	5,091				
Horses	No.	2/	2/	834	606	3	3	10,031	10,659				
Other (including live poultry)	---	3/	3/	360	387	3/	3/	2,213	2,854				
Total animals, live	---	---	---	8,247	5,323	---	---	128,188	94,329				
Dairy products:													
Butter	Lb.	81	57	44	35	682	635	367	347				
Cheese -													
Blue-mold	Lb.	483	392	241	212	4,333	4,386	2,176	2,286				
Cheddar	Lb.	220	42	79	23	2,380	2,375	814	967				
Edam and Gouda	Lb.	714	829	303	396	8,072	9,759	3,723	4,580				
Pecorino	Lb.	1,129	1,056	767	640	15,216	15,296	12,581	10,343				
Swiss	Lb.	1,413	1,739	740	863	16,744	23,663	9,253	11,575				
Other	Lb.	1,915	8,298	975	2,634	37,567	101,060	15,743	34,339				
Total cheese	Lb.	5,874	12,356	3,105	4,768	84,312	156,539	44,290	64,090				
Casein or lactarene	Lb.	9,214	9,268	2,139	2,362	82,066	93,961	24,651	24,357				
Other 4/	---	3/	3/	2,441	5,737	3/	3/	7,311	30,299				
Total dairy products	---	---	---	7,729	12,902	---	---	76,619	119,093				
Hides and skins, raw (except furs):													
Calf skins	Lb.	87	461	66	226	1,978	2,419	1,141	1,230				
Cattle hides	Lb.	789	174	302	36	15,624	6,299	2,962	1,314				
Goat and kid skins	Lb.	1,217	1,001	1,139	931	15,943	10,871	13,330	11,478				
Sheep and lamb skins	Lb.	6,944	3,774	5,157	2,214	60,892	49,646	40,126	33,402				
Other 5/	Lb.	2,282	2,452	1,530	1,248	27,486	21,620	15,307	14,419				
Total hides and skins, raw	Lb.	11,319	7,862	8,194	4,655	121,923	90,855	72,866	61,843				
Meat and meat products:													
Beef and veal -													
Fresh, chilled, or frozen	Lb.	44,909	47,424	18,238	19,302	586,138	709,281	207,580	284,532				
Other	Lb.	7,923	9,478	3,401	3,966	107,872	125,967	42,706	55,353				
Total beef and veal	Lb.	52,832	56,902	21,639	23,268	694,010	835,248	250,286	339,885				
Mutton, goat, and lamb	Lb.	8,399	4,870	2,467	1,274	61,667	54,474	16,676	14,583				
Pork -													
Fresh, chilled, or frozen	Lb.	3,896	4,148	1,631	1,693	43,630	38,909	18,995	16,527				
Hams and shoulders, canned cooked	Lb.	14,199	17,396	10,881	12,805	183,888	177,965	133,013	134,385				
Other	Lb.	4,352	3,710	2,338	2,133	46,203	50,856	26,385	28,644				
Total pork	Lb.	22,447	25,254	14,850	16,631	273,721	267,730	178,393	179,556				
Sausage casings	---	3/	3/	1,827	1,783	3/	3/	19,603	18,164				
Other (including meat extracts)	Lb.	9,520	8,431	2,180	2,237	88,104	101,712	21,158	25,751				
Total meat and products (except poultry)	---	---	---	42,963	45,193	---	---	486,116	577,939				
Poultry products:													
Eggs, dried, frozen, otherwise preserved	Lb.	7,955	19	957	12	9,859	3,377	1,370	1,627				
Eggs in the shell	Doz.	183	109	175	194	1,801	1,304	1,050	1,256				
Poultry meat	Lb.	3	21	19	45	220	305	578	750				
Total poultry products	---	---	---	1,151	251	---	---	2,998	3,633				

Continued

Continued -

Table 22.— U. S. agricultural imports for consumption: Quantity and value by commodity,  
May 1966 and 1967 and July-May 1965/66 and 1966/67 - Continued

Commodity imported SUPPLEMENTARY	Unit	May 1/		Value		Quantity		July-May 1/		Value	
		1966	1967	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	Thousands	Thousands	1965/66	1966/67	1965/66	1966/67
<b>Wool, unmanufactured (except free in bond):</b>											
40's to 56's .....	G.Lb.	4,708	2,415	2,649	1,220	44,745	26,347	24,938	14,517	1,000	1,000
Finer than 56's .....	G.Lb.	13,956	8,461	8,895	5,703	182,619	112,191	114,048	75,778	1,000	1,000
Other wools .....	G.Lb.	2,750	1,480	1,725	995	25,473	19,787	19,957	14,405	1,000	1,000
Total wool, unmanufactured .....	G.Lb.	21,414	12,356	13,269	7,918	252,837	158,325	158,943	104,700	1,000	1,000
<b>Other animal products:</b>											
Bones, hoofs, and horns, unmanufactured .....	Lb.	372	337	1,069	1,243	3,234	3,145	1,509	1,386	3,309	4,931
Bristles, sorted, bunched, or prepared .....	Lb.	499	320	667	426	3,789	3,801	6,288	5,239	1,509	1,386
Fats, oils, greases, edible and inedible .....	Lb.	1,192	1,026	704	612	9,256	9,448	4,865	5,779	3,801	6,288
Feathers, crude .....	Lb.	678	543	485	682	9,660	10,794	7,642	8,682	9,448	5,779
Gelatin, edible .....	Lb.	614	1,762	122	164	11,141	9,980	1,171	1,017	10,794	7,642
Hair, unmanufactured .....	Lb.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,171	1,017
Honey .....	Lb.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	11,959	15,200
Other .....	Lb.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	47,108	52,989
Total other animal products .....	Lb.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
<b>Total animals and animal products .....</b>											
		---	---	86,099	81,812	---	---	972,838	1,014,526	---	---
<b>VEGETABLE PRODUCTS</b>											
<b>Cotton, unmanufactured (480 lb.):</b>											
Cotton .....	Bale	1	19	88	3,597	116	100	21,931	18,650	100	21,931
Linters .....	Bale	2/	14	4	419	143	211	3,690	6,562	211	3,690
Total cotton and linters .....	Bale	1	33	92	4,016	259	311	25,621	25,212	311	25,621
<b>Fruits and preparations:</b>											
Apples, green or ripe (50 lb.) .....	Bu.	31	78	153	336	415	1,107	1,875	4,772	1,107	1,875
Berries .....	Lb.	16,166	13,542	3,016	1,879	102,897	109,758	20,141	17,859	109,758	109,758
Dates .....	Lb.	0	783	0	67	29,072	26,730	2,638	2,383	26,730	26,730
Figs .....	Lb.	1,959	2,309	186	176	21,670	14,515	2,362	1,466	21,670	14,515
Grapes (40 lb.) .....	Cu.Ft.	362	252	1,182	921	1,341	996	3,183	2,277	1,341	996
Melons .....	Lb.	90,581	82,129	2,880	3,203	211,954	193,768	8,029	7,693	211,954	193,768
Olives in brine .....	Gal.	1,334	1,074	2,201	2,691	11,116	13,676	20,979	29,441	11,116	13,676
Oranges, mandarin, canned .....	Lb.	8,012	6,385	1,622	1,207	57,946	62,555	11,738	12,203	57,946	62,555
Pineapples, canned, prepared or preserved .....	Lb.	9,252	19,693	1,102	2,189	144,669	172,762	16,615	19,132	144,669	172,762
Pineapple juice .....	Gal.	501	292	115	198	7,832	8,714	2,120	2,794	7,832	8,714
Other .....	Lb.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total fruits and preparations .....	Lb.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
		---	---	14,684	15,435	---	---	111,693	120,925	---	---
<b>Grains and preparations:</b>											
Barley grain (48 lb.) .....	Bu.	738	1,076	1,108	1,494	5,693	5,165	8,027	7,060	5,165	8,027
Barley malt .....	Lb.	4,102	3,326	201	163	44,016	41,206	2,138	2,074	41,206	41,206
Corn grain (56 lb.) .....	Bu.	96	64	182	142	850	754	1,887	1,874	850	754
Oats grain (32 lb.) .....	Bu.	181	118	162	119	2,979	3,041	2,606	2,955	2,979	3,041
Rice .....	Lb.	13	56	3	11	54,430	580	2,833	536	54,430	580
Rye grain (56 lb.) .....	Bu.	408	255	472	317	1,667	1,416	1,643	1,799	1,667	1,416
Wheat grain for domestic use (60 lb.) .....	Bu.	20	111	28	228	547	1,291	1,079	2,646	1,291	1,079
Wheat flour .....	Lb.	0	3,817	0	193	709	3,830	39	194	709	39
Other .....	Lb.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total grains and preparations .....	Lb.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
		---	---	3,640	4,486	---	---	37,394	40,153	---	---

Continued -



Table 22.-- U. S. agricultural imports for consumption: Quantity and value by commodity,  
May 1966 and 1967 and July-May 1965/66 and 1966/67 - Continued

Commodity imported SUPPLEMENTARY	Unit	May 1/		Value		Quantity		July-May 1/		Value		
		Quantity		1966		1967		Quantity			Value	
		1966	1967	Thousands	1,000 dollars	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1965/66	1966/67		1965/66	1966/67
Nuts and preparations:												
Almonds .....	Lb.	22	2	15	1	309	363	168	203			
Brazil nuts .....	Lb.	1,332	334	558	136	21,692	30,469	7,595	9,019			
Cashew nuts .....	Lb.	5,495	5,125	3,045	2,444	65,705	58,211	34,146	31,825			
Coconut meat, fresh, frozen, or prepared ..	Lb.	7,067	8,709	908	1,050	120,218	100,380	16,249	12,245			
Pistache nuts .....	Lb.	2,429	1,301	1,424	771	19,432	16,495	10,709	9,364			
Other .....	---	3/	3/	461	353	3/	3/	7,301	7,136			
Total nuts and preparations .....	---	---	---	6,411	4,755	---	---	76,168	69,792			
Oils and products:												
Oils, edible and inedible -												
Cacao butter .....	Lb.	1,016	1,444	349	797	17,069	21,280	6,069	10,391			
Carnauba wax .....	Lb.	1,184	1,314	395	410	12,903	12,251	4,563	3,864			
Castor oil .....	Lb.	5,980	6,116	591	739	113,429	90,189	10,209	10,151			
Coconut oil .....	Lb.	31,252	24,271	4,088	2,562	396,418	505,140	50,388	53,627			
Olive oil, edible .....	Lb.	4,608	5,136	1,379	1,662	41,347	50,342	12,783	15,788			
Palm oil .....	Lb.	4,390	1,285	460	118	15,734	94,541	1,767	9,553			
Palm kernel oil .....	Lb.	20,306	13,213	2,757	1,524	97,002	100,681	14,222	12,611			
Tung oil .....	Lb.	1,208	1,432	243	162	21,353	25,543	4,735	3,814			
Other .....	Lb.	6,956	1,592	1,235	441	30,330	42,847	6,068	7,785			
Total oils (except essential) .....	Lb.	76,900	55,803	11,497	8,415	745,585	942,814	110,804	127,584			
Oilseeds -												
Copra .....	Lb.	42,486	18,032	3,357	1,342	500,063	493,453	44,175	36,251			
Sesame seed .....	Lb.	1,950	3,407	291	477	25,845	29,366	4,133	4,150			
Other .....	---	3/	3/	140	130	3/	3/	2,747	2,354			
Total oilseeds .....	---	---	---	3,788	1,949	---	---	51,055	42,755			
Protein meal (oilcake and meal) .....	Lb.	12,526	13,539	367	437	100,910	157,433	2,992	4,611			
Total oilseeds and products .....	---	---	---	15,652	10,801	---	---	164,851	174,950			
Sugar and related products:												
Cane sugar .....	S.Ton:	255	285	30,135	35,896	3,516	4,247	407,120	511,938			
Molasses unfit for human consumption .....	Gal.	22,550	26,875	1,764	3,050	231,013	328,895	18,536	37,141			
Other .....	---	3/	3/	953	1,305	3/	3/	7,507	7,817			
Total sugar and related products .....	---	---	---	32,852	40,251	---	---	433,163	556,896			
Vegetables and preparations:												
Canned mushrooms .....	Lb.	1,736	2,315	913	1,321	11,897	14,470	6,492	8,230			
Canned tomatoes, tomato paste and sauce ...	Lb.	11,043	11,721	1,275	1,166	132,773	175,618	14,959	19,357			
Fresh or dried -	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---			
Cucumbers .....	Lb.	726	351	61	30	70,932	87,950	5,331	6,991			
Garlic .....	Lb.	1,461	2,645	232	445	14,540	16,085	2,001	3,408			
Onions .....	Lb.	4,273	365	236	26	52,555	55,467	3,520	3,703			
Potatoes, white .....	Lb.	9,294	14,578	338	386	109,772	266,409	3,131	7,351			
Potatoes, natural state .....	Lb.	51,737	60,513	7,732	6,690	333,032	361,086	48,753	42,917			
Turnips and rutabagas .....	Lb.	448	1,436	12	56	84,352	74,934	1,815	1,925			
Pickled vegetables .....	Lb.	2,500	1,900	441	349	24,183	20,626	3,117	3,076			
Tapioca, tapioca flour, and cassava .....	Lb.	21,447	20,803	689	702	290,658	306,195	9,734	10,633			
Other .....	---	3/	3/	2,236	3,979	3/	3/	29,080	37,372			
Total vegetables and preparations .....	---	---	---	14,165	15,150	---	---	127,614	144,780			
Continued												

Continued -

Table 22.— U. S. agricultural imports for consumption: Quantity and value by commodity,  
May 1966 and 1967 and July-May 1965/66 and 1966/67 - Continued

Commodity Imported SUPPLEMENTARY	Unit	May 1/		Value		Quantity		July-May 1/		Value	
		1966	1967	1966	1967	1966	1967	1965/66	1966/67	1965/66	1966/67
Other vegetable products:				1,000	1,000	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Feeds and fodders (except oilcake and meal):	---	---	---	dollars	dollars	3/	3/	3/	3/	1,000	1,000
Hops .....	Lb.	200	25	165	1,416	2	8,230	3/	8,230	13,754	16,443
Jute and jute butts, unmanufactured .....	L.Ton:	6	4	1,338	988	47	36	6,940	36	7,278	8,427
Malt liquors .....	Gal.	1,725	2,010	1,905	2,271	18,151	19,307	20,087	20,087	9,439	8,625
Nursery and greenhouse stock .....	---	3/	3/	66	141	3/	3/	18,151	19,307	20,087	21,436
Seeds, field and garden .....	---	3/	3/	538	563	3/	3/	15,802	15,802	13,688	14,934
Spices .....	Lb.	5,185	6,348	702	937	61,638	83,127	10,116	11,367	15,802	12,477
Tobacco, unmanufactured .....	Lb.	13,838	14,896	10,216	9,905	158,812	165,931	114,768	113,339	114,768	113,339
Wines .....	Gal.	1,611	1,661	6,711	7,206	16,293	16,971	67,849	73,830	67,849	73,830
Other .....	---	3/	3/	786	1,391	3/	3/	7,903	11,124	7,903	11,124
Total other vegetable products .....	---	---	---	23,398	24,837	---	---	280,684	292,002	280,684	292,002
Total vegetable products .....	---	---	---	110,894	119,731	---	---	1,257,188	1,424,710	1,257,188	1,424,710
TOTAL SUPPLEMENTARY IMPORTS .....	---	---	---	196,993	201,543	---	---	2,230,026	2,439,236	2,230,026	2,439,236
COMPLEMENTARY											
Bananas .....	Lb.	321,747	331,578	15,362	15,743	3,186,078	3,461,709	151,192	164,965	151,192	164,965
Coffee (including into Puerto Rico) .....	Lb.	240,772	228,276	91,249	77,635	2,923,871	2,582,309	1,091,643	902,059	1,091,643	902,059
Coffee essences, substitutes and adulterants: Lb.		327	2,549	351	2,892	3,726	17,969	4,161	19,587	4,161	19,587
Cocoa or cacao beans .....	Lb.	75,008	24,220	12,643	5,536	906,133	602,958	127,818	135,012	127,818	135,012
Cocoa and chocolate, prepared .....	Lb.	8,792	10,104	1,107	1,329	110,932	132,894	15,735	18,750	15,735	18,750
Drugs, herbs, roots, etc. ....	---	3/	3/	2,311	1,654	3/	3/	23,024	27,791	23,024	27,791
Essential or distilled oils .....	---	3/	3/	3,054	1,739	3/	3/	29,221	24,973	29,221	24,973
Fibers, unmanufactured .....	L.Ton:	11	12	2,022	2,235	152	119	28,092	22,202	28,092	22,202
Rubber, crude .....	Lb.	86,131	81,996	16,402	14,020	953,445	867,606	169,168	159,790	169,168	159,790
Silk, raw .....	Lb.	337	201	2,195	1,438	3,591	2,867	21,552	19,719	21,552	19,719
Spices .....	Lb.	7,703	9,289	3,357	3,125	93,742	97,010	43,474	40,971	43,474	40,971
Tea .....	Lb.	11,948	12,663	5,056	4,950	124,473	127,839	55,142	52,490	55,142	52,490
Wool, unmanufactured (free in bond) .....	G.Lb.	9,877	6,956	5,230	2,942	129,023	103,739	66,343	50,415	66,343	50,415
Other complementary agricultural products .....	---	3/	3/	716	877	3/	3/	9,949	11,018	9,949	11,018
TOTAL COMPLEMENTARY IMPORTS .....	---	---	---	161,055	136,115	---	---	1,836,514	1,649,742	1,836,514	1,649,742
TOTAL AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS .....	---	---	---	358,048	337,658	---	---	4,066,540	4,088,978	4,066,540	4,088,978
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL IMPORTS .....	---	---	---	1,707,676	1,878,859	---	---	17,094,345	20,095,130	17,094,345	20,095,130
TOTAL IMPORTS, ALL COMMODITIES .....	---	---	---	2,065,724	2,216,517	---	---	21,160,885	24,184,108	21,160,885	24,184,108

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Less than 500. 3/ Reported in value only. 4/ Includes data for "articles containing over 20% by weight of butterfat" previously included in other vegetable preparations. For July-May 1966/67 this item totaled 116,539,626 pounds valued at \$26,007,131 compared with 16,888,843 pounds valued at \$3,896,924 for the same period a year earlier. 5/ Excludes the weight of "other hides and skins," reported in pieces only.

Table 23.-- U. S. agricultural exports and imports (for consumption): Value by country,  
July-May 1966/67 1/

Country	Agricultural			Country	Agricultural		
	Exports	Imports			Exports	Imports	
		Total	Supple- mentary			Total	Supple- mentary
		-- Thousand dollars --			-- Thousand dollars --		
Greenland .....	0	61	11	Europe - Continued:			
Canada .....	533,708	207,971	12,385	Norway .....	45,089	2,157	
Miquelon and St. Pierre Is..	8	0	0	Denmark .....	76,860	100,923	
				United Kingdom .....	431,014	26,581	
Latin American Republics:				Ireland .....	29,192	31,824	
Mexico .....	69,043	297,349	63,929	Netherlands .....	436,649	91,064	
Guatemala .....	12,655	59,457	46,699	Belgium and Luxembourg ..	171,411	23,084	
El Salvador .....	7,729	63,506	57,419	Unidentified W. Europe 2/	0	0	
Honduras .....	5,543	60,330	53,006	France .....	142,935	70,828	
Nicaragua .....	7,095	25,155	9,470	West Germany .....	460,295	37,895	
Costa Rica .....	6,006	56,621	41,136	East Germany .....	23,618	163	
Panama .....	13,936	45,456	42,051	Austria .....	9,857	3,058	
Cuba .....	0	1,102	0	Czechoslovakia .....	20,992	1,924	
Haiti .....	7,883	11,088	5,997	Hungary .....	7,139	650	
Dominican Republic .....	21,778	107,911	23,410	Switzerland .....	65,291	15,132	
Colombia .....	20,799	146,769	134,697	Finland .....	14,695	2,856	
Venezuela .....	78,999	20,890	16,360	Estonia .....	0	0	
Ecuador .....	11,018	80,675	72,170	Latvia .....	0	3	
Peru .....	39,196	73,632	20,036	Lithuania .....	0	7	
Bolivia .....	13,512	3,107	2,462	Poland and Danzig .....	56,173	44,727	
Chile .....	35,091	5,844	409	U.S.S.R. (Russia) .....	20,050	3,458	
Brazil .....	98,964	432,222	316,765	Azores .....	1,093	66	
Paraguay .....	2,595	7,522	634	Spain .....	148,941	54,864	
Uruguay .....	2,664	9,242	83	Portugal .....	17,475	11,250	
Argentina .....	4,244	95,865	12,730	Gibraltar .....	110	18	
Total L. A. Republics ..	458,750	1,603,743	919,463	Malta and Gozo .....	767	329	
				Italy .....	202,794	71,149	
Other Latin America:				Free Terr. of Trieste .....	56,836	19,729	
British Honduras .....	2,182	2,882	1,295	Yugoslavia .....	35	111	
Canal Zone .....	0	130	88	Albania .....	16,936	34,491	
Bermuda .....	6,530	50	7	Greece .....	4,698	1,103	
Bahamas .....	17,987	1,288	0	Rumania .....	1,751	1,711	
Jamaica .....	21,976	14,540	1,386	Bulgaria .....	15,644	62,819	
Leeward and Windward Is. .	3,781	1,256	514	Turkey .....	2,165	699	
Barbados .....	2,608	926	0	Cyprus .....	2,537,810	718,375	
Trinidad and Tobago .....	12,106	4,672	1,574	Total Europe .....	8,468	2,944	
Netherlands Antilles .....	10,316	232	29		15,937	4,924	
French West Indies .....	2,071	6,235	14	Asia:	5,039	3,104	
British Guiana .....	4,157	6,269	26	Syrian Arab Republic .....	17,474	19,045	
Surinam .....	3,438	668	666	Lebanon .....	78,586	1,906	
French Guiana .....	181	1	0	Iraq .....	15,318	29	
Falkland Islands .....	0	0	0	Iran .....	29	10	
				Israel .....	3,943	0	
Total Latin America .....	546,083	1,642,892	925,062	Jordan .....	23,660	26	
				Gaza Strip .....	1,687	272	
Europe:				Kuwait .....			
Iceland .....	3,226	421	53	Saudi Arabia .....			
Sweden .....	54,079	3,281	172	Other Arabia Pen. States ..			

Continued -



Table 23.-- U. S. agricultural exports and imports (for consumption): Value by country,  
July-May 1966/67 1/ - Continued

Country	Agricultural				Country	Agricultural			
	Exports	Imports		Supple- mentary		Exports	Imports		Supple- mentary
		Total	Comple- mentary				Total	Comple- mentary	
Asia - Continued:									
Aden .....	2,244	28	21	7:	Canary Islands .....	7,633	1	0	1
Bahrain .....	1,239	1	0	1:	Other Spanish Africa .....	246	0	0	0
Afghanistan .....	3,067	1,180	0	1,180:	Federal Rep. of Cameroon ..	990	18,381	17,867	514
India .....	461,111	63,577	21,855	41,722:	Central African Republic ..	31	0	0	0
Goa, Damao, and Diu .....	0	0	0	0:	Gabon .....	101	0	0	0
Pakistan .....	106,346	11,071	1,206	9,865:	Mauritania .....	39	1	0	0
Nepal .....	60	227	2	225:	Senegal .....	3,851	51	0	51
Ceylon .....	8,022	27,548	27,485	63:	Guinea .....	1,466	4,838	4,797	41
Burma .....	11,209	13	0	13:	Ivory Coast .....	2,037	45,388	44,068	1,320
Thailand .....	24,380	15,988	3,924	12,064:	Togo .....	495	551	541	10
Viet-Nam .....	171,838	762	363	399:	Other Western Africa .....	3,776	2,512	94	2,418
Laos .....	531	54	54	0:	Ghana .....	16,052	42,630	40,903	1,727
Cambodia .....	63	1,432	1,432	0:	Nigeria .....	13,634	26,904	20,024	6,880
Malaysia .....	16,012	70,222	63,893	6,329:	Sierra Leone .....	2,000	2,550	2,550	0
Indonesia .....	36,925	123,400	115,443	7,957:	British West Africa .....	85	2	1	1
Philippines .....	74,041	252,346	8,059	244,287:	Madeira Islands .....	942	142	0	142
Macao .....	44	63	0	63:	Angola .....	889	50,965	50,083	882
Other S. and S.E. Asia .....	6	16	16	0:	Other W. Port Africa .....	411	374	315	59
Guina .....	0	0	0	0:	Liberia .....	7,449	22,575	22,575	0
Outer Mongolia .....	0	2,446	35	2,411:	Congo (Leopoldville) .....	14,534	8,251	5,736	2,515
North Korea .....	0	0	0	0:	Burundi and Rwanda .....	1,101	16,881	16,839	42
Korea, Republic of .....	100,968	9,828	8,584	1,244:	Somali Republic .....	625	143	0	143
Hong Kong .....	45,050	2,365	253	2,112:	Ethiopia .....	1,776	46,706	42,999	3,707
Taiwan .....	91,244	30,100	2,608	27,492:	French Somaliland .....	278	520	497	23
Japan .....	878,518	31,998	5,693	26,305:	Uganda .....	521	40,342	40,173	169
Mansel and Nanpo Islands ..	20,823	3/	3/	0:	Kenya .....	3,281	15,150	14,773	377
Total Asia .....	2,223,882	676,925	267,910	409,015:	Tanzania (formerly Tangan- yika and Zanzibar) .....	2,380	15,252	14,672	580
Australia and Oceania:					Seychelles and Depend. ....	55	269	268	1
Australia .....	31,426	246,418	711	245,707:	Mauritius and Depend. ....	293	3,446	4	3,442
New Guinea .....	262	2,735	2,735	0:	Mozambique .....	450	5,923	1,092	4,831
New Zealand and W. Samoa ..	8,246	141,249	24,927	116,322:	Malagasy Republic .....	411	21,372	20,183	1,189
British W. Pacific Is. ....	1,585	4,693	90	4,603:	Rep. of South Africa .....	46,198	36,591	872	35,719
French Pacific Islands .....	2,734	170	161	9:	Zambia, S. Rhod., Malawi ...	2,097	2,212	1,368	844
Trust Terr. of Pacific Is. ...	1,618	5	5	0:					
Total Australia and Oceania .....	45,871	395,270	28,629	366,641:	Total Africa .....	360,548	447,484	364,172	83,312
Oceania .....					Total all countries .....	6,247,910	4,088,978	1,649,742	2,439,236
Africa:					E. E. C. (Common Market):				
Morocco .....	38,864	2,237	609	1,628:	Netherlands .....	436,649	91,064	11,212	79,822
Algeria .....	48,008	111	66	45:	Belgium and Luxembourg ....	171,411	23,084	915	22,169
Tunisia .....	32,419	320	9	311:	France .....	142,935	70,828	7,692	63,136
Libya .....	2,835	36	0	36:	West Germany .....	460,295	37,895	2,658	35,237
United Arab Rep. (Egypt) ..	89,109	12,630	31	12,599:	Italy .....	202,794	71,149	10,046	61,103
Sudan .....	13,186	1,227	163	1,064:	Total E. E. C. ....	1,414,084	294,020	32,553	261,467

1/ Excludes July-December 1966 revisions.  
2/ Not available by countries.  
3/ Less than \$500.



Table 24.--Exports: Quantity indexes of foreign trade in agricultural products, fiscal years 1962-1966 monthly and accumulated July 1965 to date

Year and month	: Animal : and : products	: Cotton : and : linters	: Tobacco : and : unmanu- : factured	: Grains : and : feeds	: Vegetable : oils : and : oilseeds	: Fruits : and : vegetables	: All : agricultural : commodities : 1/
Base -- 1957 through 1959 = 100							
Year ending June 30							
1962 .....	110	93	108	155	122	108	125
1963 .....	112	71	98	155	148	114	124
1964 .....	151	100	110	185	156	106	147
1965 .....	139	88	99	180	189	111	145
1966 2/ .....	115	61	98	231	194	122	157
July-May							
1965/66 .....	117	63	104	231	193	124	158
July-May							
1966/67 2/ .....	108	94	142	207	180	124	153
Monthly							
1965/66							
July .....	129	78	125	234	159	116	166
August .....	142	54	82	187	160	121	147
September .....	119	82	66	214	124	157	145
October .....	130	86	63	229	206	121	158
November .....	105	75	141	250	214	119	168
December .....	128	82	125	214	225	136	163
January .....	104	55	117	200	169	130	142
February .....	114	52	132	242	247	130	164
March .....	109	46	116	270	253	117	170
April .....	104	40	90	256	183	108	161
May .....	106	44	88	248	183	108	153
June .....	99	45	87	226	207	111	151
1966/67 2/							
July .....	100	42	153	214	104	107	142
August .....	119	157	143	237	139	111	175
September .....	97	126	84	240	106	149	156
October .....	105	87	97	227	188	113	154
November .....	114	104	138	239	212	125	170
December .....	101	111	145	185	175	124	149
January .....	93	89	136	185	164	140	143
February .....	132	93	155	182	268	132	155
March .....	97	77	116	197	227	121	146
April .....	120	64	206	174	211	128	147
May .....	113	86	184	190	186	113	148
Not adjusted for seasonal variation							
1965/66							
July .....	125	63	90	231	179	114	155
August .....	131	28	81	187	158	123	131
September .....	119	53	125	200	98	164	140
October .....	133	72	109	219	240	163	169
November .....	114	87	177	240	303	118	186
December .....	126	105	155	233	297	119	185
January .....	103	66	79	209	170	102	143
February .....	100	61	73	226	158	109	147
March .....	124	56	98	280	190	111	175
April .....	97	43	58	264	161	100	154
May .....	113	51	58	239	193	120	153
June .....	102	42	70	238	180	124	149
1966/67 2/							
July .....	98	34	110	212	117	105	132
August .....	109	80	142	238	137	112	157
September .....	96	82	160	225	83	156	151
October .....	108	72	168	218	219	153	165
November .....	124	122	174	230	300	124	188
December .....	99	142	180	201	231	109	169
January .....	92	108	92	194	165	110	144
February .....	116	107	86	170	171	111	139
March .....	109	94	97	205	170	116	150
April .....	112	69	132	179	185	119	141
May .....	120	98	120	183	196	125	149

1/ Based on 332 classifications.

2/ Preliminary.

Table 25.--Imports: Quantity indexes of foreign trade in agricultural products, fiscal years 1962-1966 monthly and accumulated July 1965 to date

Year and month	Supplementary 1/					Complementary 1/			All agricultural commodities 2/
	Animal and animal products	Grains and feeds	Vegetable oils and oilseeds	Sugar molasses and sirups	Total supple- mentary	Cocoa coffee and tea	Rubber and allied gums	Total comple- mentary	
	Base -- 1957 through 1959 = 100								
	Year ending June 30								
1962 .....	134	71	111	95	113	111	77	104	109
1963 .....	152	45	117	105	122	114	80	108	114
1964 .....	137	88	110	83	113	116	71	107	110
1965 .....	123	51	125	87	110	100	83	97	103
1966 .....	160	39	124	88	123	121	87	113	117
July-May									
1965/66 .....	158	40	119	97	122	121	85	112	116
July-May									
1966/67 .....	156	44	139	111	130	107	78	100	113
Monthly									
Adjusted for seasonal variation									
1965/66									
July .....	136	31	77	41	83	93	78	91	87
August .....	152	46	72	93	111	117	64	106	108
September .....	149	43	90	106	116	119	90	111	113
October .....	149	42	129	165	137	165	87	142	139
November .....	172	30	82	152	140	144	97	132	135
December .....	154	52	132	178	147	97	85	98	118
January .....	162	47	177	44	119	111	57	100	108
February .....	180	36	149	74	129	121	102	116	122
March .....	191	34	197	75	136	139	92	125	130
April .....	156	40	92	73	119	118	94	110	114
May .....	140	39	110	62	107	111	88	106	107
June .....	186	31	187	92	138	118	120	117	128
1966/67 3/									
July .....	139	23	107	108	111	113	66	105	108
August .....	170	36	157	99	126	87	85	93	110
September .....	159	65	138	155	143	112	69	103	122
October .....	168	41	94	145	140	130	71	112	125
November .....	163	43	132	156	147	94	77	91	115
December .....	142	68	66	123	121	78	56	76	94
January .....	149	37	306	79	134	126	81	114	123
February .....	159	38	203	85	132	104	75	98	112
March .....	173	39	132	98	134	126	118	118	125
April .....	158	51	113	100	130	105	71	95	111
May .....	132	44	85	69	108	98	85	95	101
Not adjusted for seasonal variation									
1965/66									
July .....	129	43	78	53	89	76	69	77	82
August .....	137	36	65	98	115	101	64	94	103
September .....	153	34	91	110	121	122	89	114	117
October .....	153	49	135	119	128	151	94	138	133
November .....	173	36	86	92	125	144	97	130	128
December .....	185	61	141	116	147	129	100	124	135
January .....	163	40	192	43	119	118	63	107	113
February .....	156	26	119	72	115	135	101	124	120
March .....	183	32	206	88	141	148	90	133	137
April .....	166	31	92	86	125	117	98	110	117
May .....	141	45	122	72	112	112	86	106	109
June .....	182	32	166	108	137	94	94	95	115
1966/67 3/									
July .....	131	32	109	138	119	93	58	88	103
August .....	153	28	143	104	130	74	85	83	105
September .....	163	52	139	162	149	114	69	105	126
October .....	172	48	99	105	131	119	76	109	119
November .....	165	51	138	95	131	93	77	90	109
December .....	171	79	70	80	121	104	66	96	108
January .....	149	32	332	77	134	134	89	122	128
February .....	138	28	163	82	118	116	74	104	110
March .....	167	36	138	115	139	134	115	126	132
April .....	168	39	112	118	136	104	75	96	115
May .....	134	51	94	80	114	99	82	94	103

1/ Supplementary agricultural imports consist of all imports similar to agricultural commodities produced commercially in the United States together with all other agricultural imports interchangeable to any significant extent with such United States commodities. Complementary agricultural imports include all other, about 98 percent of which consist of rubber, coffee, raw silk, cacao beans, wool for carpets, bananas, tea and vegetable fibers. 2/ Based on 414 classifications. 3/ Preliminary.

## Explanatory Note

U.S. foreign agricultural trade statistics in this report include official U.S. data based on compilations of the Bureau of the Census. Agricultural commodities consist of (1) nonmarine food products and (2) other products of agriculture which have not passed through complex processes of manufacture such as raw hides and skins, fats and oils, and wine. Such manufactured products as textiles, leather, boots and shoes, cigarettes, naval stores, forestry products, and distilled alcoholic beverages are not considered agricultural.

The trade statistics exclude shipments between the 50 States and Puerto Rico, between the 50 States and the island possessions, between Puerto Rico and the island possessions, among the island possessions, and intransit through the United States from one foreign country to another when documented as such through U.S. Customs.

**EXPORTS** The export statistics also exclude shipments to the U.S. armed forces for their own use and supplies for vessels and planes engaged in foreign trade. Data on shipments valued at less than \$100 are not compiled by commodity and are excluded from agricultural statistics but are reflected in nonagricultural and overall export totals in this report. The agricultural export statistics include shipments under P.L.-87-195 (Act for International Development), principally sales for foreign currency; under P.L. 83-480 (Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act), and related laws; and involving Government payments to exporters. (USDA payments are excluded from the export value.) Separate statistics on Government program exports are compiled by USDA from data obtained from operating agencies.

The export value, the value at the port of exportation, is based on the selling price (or cost if not sold) and includes inland freight, insurance, and other charges to the port. The country of destination is the country of ultimate destination or where the commodities are to be consumed, further processed, or manufactured. When the shipper does not know the ultimate destination, the shipments are credited to the last country, as known to him at time of shipment from the United States, to which the commodities are to be shipped in their present form. Except for Canada, export shipments valued \$100-\$499 are included on the basis of sampling estimates; shipments to Canada valued \$100-\$1,999 are sampled.

**IMPORTS** Imports for consumption consist of commodities released from U.S. Customs custody upon arrival, or entered into bonded manufacturing warehouse, or withdrawn from bonded storage warehouse for consumption. The agricultural statistics exclude low-value shipments from countries not identified because of illegible reporting, but they are reflected in nonagricultural and overall import totals in this report.

The import value, defined generally as the market value in the foreign country, excludes import duties, ocean freight, and marine insurance. The country of origin is defined as the country where the commodities were grown or processed. Where the country of origin is not known, the imports are credited to the country of shipment.

Imports similar to agricultural commodities produced commercially in the United States and others that are interchangeable in use to any significant extent with such U.S. commodities are supplementary, or partly competitive. All other commodities are complementary, or noncompetitive.

Further explanatory material on foreign trade statistics and compilation procedures of the Bureau of the Census is contained in the publications of that agency.







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8/67 Foreign Agricultural Trade

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